Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &c.

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EZEKIEL HOLMES, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Agricultural Fairs in Maine---1864.

[We publish below a list of those Agricultural Societies which hold exhibitions this fall, with the time and place, so far as they have come to our knowledge.]

POSTPONED. The exhibition of the West Somerset Agricultural Society, has been postponed from Oct. 12th and 13th, to Oct. 19th and 20th.

County Exhibitions this Week.

SAGADAHOC, at Topsham, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 11th, 12th and 13th.

YORK, at Saco and Biddeford (the Cattle Show to be on the Agricultural Grounds in Saco, and the Fair in the City Hall in Biddeford) Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 11th, 12th and 13th.

NORTH PENOBSCOT, at Leo Village, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th and 13th.

NORTH WALDO, at Unity, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th and 13th.

County Exhibitions next Week.

KENNEBEC, at Readfield Corner, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19th and 20th. Address on Thursday by Dr. E. Holmes.

WEST SOMERSET, at Anson, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19th and 20th.

Town Shows.

LITCHFIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.

HEBRON AND MINOT, at West Minot, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19th and 20th.

MONMOUTH Farmers and Mechanics Society at Monmouth, Wednesday, Oct. 19th. Fair in the Town House.

Jottings at the Springfield Fair...No. 4.

A few words in regard to the intellectual part of the show and fair, and we will relieve your patience in regard to it for the present. By the intellectual part we do not mean that there were any *trials of speed* or graduating tests of quality or quantity of intellect, either of individuals or States. New England is the home of the Yankee, and to get up anything of that kind in a gathering so emphatically Yankee as a New England fair, would be like diamond cutting diamond. We refer by the above expression, more particularly to the discussions at the evening meetings of the Society. This is a feature more generally prevalent at State fairs than others, because they are held several days, and large numbers visit them prepared to remain during their continuance, and evening discussions are becoming as interesting and useful as any part of the performances. The topics of discussion were, for the first evening, stock breeding in general; second evening, sheep husbandry, and third evening, horse breeding. Reports of these discussions have been given in the dailies and other journals, and we shall not enter into any details, contenting ourselves with general remarks on the spirit and scope of them. The discussion of the first evening branched off into the subject of "in and in breeding," and the possibility of procuring young of this or that sex at pleasure. In regard to the first part of the subject, there was, as there always has been, a diversity of opinions. All of these were founded upon general observation rather than definite and well described experiments. Some recommending to breed only from the most vigorous, no matter how near akin, and others looking with almost as much disappointment of any thing approaching to incestuous intercourse among farm stock, as they would among the human race. So no clear guide was given by the disputants by which a novice might govern himself with certainty, although many good ideas were advanced and some plausible theories offered worthy his consideration.

As to the other branch of the question—whether it were possible to procure male or female progeny, from farm stock, at pleasure, the speakers were still deeper in the dark. And why shouldn't they be? Farmers and breeders, from the beginning of time, have all been groping in the dark as to this subject. There is no doubt, in our mind, and we presume not in any body's mind, that the Creator has definite and fixed laws to govern this matter, because he has such laws for all his doings, and he never does any thing by chance. But what these laws are, has never yet been discovered, and for one very good reason—no experiments worthy the name have as yet been instituted and carried out for this purpose, faithfully. So we ventured to state at the meeting, and so we declare now. The milking of a cow, or the not milking her before the services of the male amounts to nothing; neither does the time of service, whether on the earlier or later stages of the heat, amount to any thing. We must go deeper into physiological and anatomical principles and practice than that, before the principles of the hitherto undiscovered laws can be employed. It is a new field of discovery, which somebody will explore at a future day, and then the breeding of a male or female calf or lamb or colt, according as you may wish, will be as easy and as well understood as the road to mill.

The discussion on sheep husbandry brought up the advocates of the different breeds of sheep, who each earnestly defended their favorite breeds. The President opened the discussion, and came out flat-footed in favor of Merinos for wool and mutton too—they breeding not only the best of wool, but the nicest and tenderest and the most delicious mutton of all sheep. He wholly and totally ignored any superior qualities of Cotswolds or Southdowns, Oxfordshire downs or any other downs. Indeed he positively averred that these last breeds had deteriorated and were constantly deteriorating in New England, and had better be let alone. This was throwing a woollen bombshell into the camp of the mutton-breeders. They rallied for the defence and a wordy warfare was kept up until nearly eleven o'clock. Here the combatants were more given to theorizing than to giving facts and figures. We think they erred in two particulars. First, they ought to have brought on their mutton, well cooked in various ways for the test of those organs of good judgment in such cases, viz.: a keen palate and a hungry stomach, and second, they seemed to think or to talk as if there were no other sheep than Merinos, Catswolds and Southdowns. They seemed to have forgotten that there was once and is now in some locations, a New England sheep—such as our grandfathers used to have—which were adapted to our climate and light pastures, and used to afford, when fattened, mutton of excellent quality—as much better mutton than a Merino, as a Merino does better than a woodchuck. Only one of the speakers alluded to them at all, and that was the venerable Mr. Leavitt, who stated that in his younger days he had a flock of three thousand of them and regretted that the breed had well nigh become extinct.

The discussions thus far began to rouse up the farmers, and on the third night they flocked in so numerously that we had to adjourn to larger quarters. Horse Husbandry was the subject of this evening. It was quite lively and animated. Various branches of the subject were taken up, but the question of the utility of "thoroughbred blood," by which was meant blood of the English turf or a race horse in its purity, excited the most feeling, and it seemed to be the prevailing opinion that it was not very essential to have much of it in a New England horse. It is true that a New England horse of all work and trotting at cattle shows to boot, is of different conformation and action from a veritable race horse, but we should like to know if it had not been for the English thoroughbred, what our New England horses would have been? It is true we have modified their form, so as to adapt them to our purposes; but the stamina—the *grit*, endurance or "bottom," or whatever else you please to call it, *came* and *comes* from the thoroughbred.

The excellent address of Governor Andrew on the last day was eloquently delivered to a vast concourse of people, who gathered around the stand and gave their appreciation of its sentiment with repeated applauses. We have published it entire, and our subscribers and readers have seen it.

The social dinner with the speaking on the occasion was a pleasant and fitting closing up of the whole programme, and all parted well pleased with the good time past, and with the happy success of this first attempt to bring the farmers of New England all into one field.

There was another thing worthy of remark and of high praise, and that was the *moral deportment* of the thousands and tens of thousands of visitors who thronged field and hall during the show. No strife, or tumult, or rowdyism of any kind was seen or heard. The police had nothing to do but smoke their pipes and enjoy the show with the rest of us. Not even an accident occurred, save one, and that a slight one, caused by a stallion horse running away and overturning his driver. This speaks well for the *morale* of the thing, as they say by the army, and is a good omen for the future.

And now, farmers of New England, your Society has become a fixed fact, one of the organized and living institutions of the country. Its design is universal good, and its scope as broad and as liberal as the laws and principles given by nature to your Heaven ordained and life sustaining profession. *For* you it has been organized, and *to* you it is submitted. Cherish it, and the good you do that and the good that will do you, will continue for ages, and add another star to the brightening galaxy of New England's enterprise and New England's glory.

The Department of Agriculture.

We have often alluded to this important Department of our government—a Department, the usefulness of which is becoming every day more apparent, and we are pleased at every recognition of its value and importance, put forth by the press of our country. Under the management of its present able and efficient staff of officers, we are sure it will labor earnestly for the improvement of our system of husbandry, having a regard for the varied interests of every part of the country, and that it will go on as it has begun and has thus far been conducted, upon a wise, liberal and progressive basis. From an article in the Washington *Chronicle*, setting forth its purposes and claims, we make the following extracts:

"No department of the Government has been more steadily rising in popular estimation, in the last two years, than that which is founded upon the great interests which underlies all our material prosperity, which feeds our armies and people, and is able to pay our national debt in ten years, without stinting the supplies of the thirty to forty millions of mouths to be filled in the immediate future. It has no spacious apartments, or great array of clerical force, or magnificent show of patronage to be dispensed; its organization is on a small scale, commenced amid factious opposition, and continued against many adverse influences, now happily passing away. At the beginning it was but a recognition of agriculture as a vital interest and enduring power in the nation; a pittance insufficient for the wants of some unimportant commission was doled out for its support; yet it friends asked only a very moderate and reasonable allowance.

The Annual Reports have been immensely improved, both in matter and style, so that while the plainest farmer can understand and appreciate their practical and sensible teachings, the polished scholar, a Bancroft or an Everett, can commend and enjoy them.

Valuable results have followed the analysis in the chemical laboratory of the juice of many varieties of sorghum canes, many specimens of American wines, earths and other objects of investigation.

A beginning has been made in the organization of a system of agricultural statistics, by which more complete and reliable returns of growing or harvested crops are obtained than ever before in this country—a system far in advance of the English mode of obtaining similar information.

On a fair review of the subject, it must be confessed that much has already been done for agriculture by the new department, and far more will be done in the future, as the results of present plans are unfolded, and as new labors are developed. For the degree of success already attained, the country is primarily indebted to the practical statesmen who have sustained the department, by judicious appropriations, moderate, though ample for present wants, and to none more than to the Hon. John Sherman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, the able and far-seeing representative of the great central agricultural State of Ohio, whose friendship for this prominent interest has been warm and constant, and his advocacy of it eminently judicious and practical."

Siamese Trees.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A neighbor of mine, Mr. Marston, called my attention to a curiosity in his wood lot, being that of *two* white birch trees, standing at the ground two feet apart, four inches through, up about seven feet they embraced and cross each other. Up still another seven feet they are joined (as a wag at my elbow says, in marriage) as solid and sound as at the butt; and full ten feet higher, with thrifty branches, with a body at the juncture five inches through.

Mr. M. is desirous of transplanting the above tree or trees to a more conspicuous place, if it can be done. What do you think of it?

North Yarmouth, Sept. 23, 1864. W. B.

NOTE.—This is an instance of natural grafting "by approach," as the nursery-men would call it. We sometimes, though not very often, find similar instances in the forest. In regard to transplanting them, we presume it could be done well enough. We would recommend to do it after the ground was frozen. Dig the hole where you wish to set them first. Then before the ground freezes, dig a circular trench around the trees to be removed, that will be deep enough to cut off the roots, and sufficiently large around to leave quite a large clump of earth about the roots, and fill the trench with leaves, straw and hay. When the ground is frozen, pry the trees up and remove them and set them out with the frozen earth adhering around the roots. We have known trees eight inches through moved in that manner successfully. It makes rather a heavier job by the weight of earth removed, but it is a very sure mode, nevertheless.—EDS.

Samples of Grapes.

We are under obligations to Mr. J. W. Adams of the Westbrook Nursery, near Portland, for samples of the following grapes, viz.: Black Prince, Delaware, White Chasselas, Dracut Amber and Creveling. They were received in fine condition, and we can testify to the varied excellencies of the different sorts. The cluster of "Black Prince" was very large and the grapes of a superior quality. Of the Crovelling, Mr. Adams writes: "It is superior in quality to the Hartford Prolific, but not as early," but Mr. Mead in the volume of the *Horticulturist* for 1862, says: "It is equal to the Isabella, and at least as early as the Hartford Prolific." Continuing his description, Mr. Mead says: "As an early grape it deserves much consideration, especially in localities where but one or two of our best varieties will mature. It has less of the native aroma, and does not drop its fruit like the Hartford Prolific. During the cold winter of 1860-61, we found it among the hardiest of vines and we think it will take a wide range of latitude." This is from good authority, and is a high commendation. The "Dracut Amber" is a strong grower, hardy, and the vine is a great bearer; it is said to be ten days earlier than the Concord. The cluster sent, however, was hardly ripe. It possesses the foxy character to a moderate extent, but we should judge it to be a good wine grape.

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

JENNINGS' HORSE BOOK. We have on sale in our office a few copies of Dr. R. Jennings' "Horse and His Diseases," which, aside from Mayhew's large work, is the best one on the subject ever issued in this country—indeed, as Mayhew's work is an English one and Jennings' an American, the latter is to be preferred. We will send it post paid by mail to any one ordering, for $2.00 per copy. It is a practical and reliable treatise and should be in the hands of every horseman and farmer.

POTATO CROP OF MAINE. The following item regarding this important crop, which we judge to be correct, is from the Lewiston *Journal*:

"We have thus far escaped the heavy frosts which are icident to the full moon of September. The result is that Maine is to have the largest potato crop she has had for many years. Most potatoes were late planted or had come forward slowly, and a frost early in September would have destroyed the crop in a half grown condition. As it is, our most valuable crop will be very large. Almost all crops have come to maturity with an average yield."

☞Orange Judd, Esq., the publisher of the *American Agriculturist*, one of the best journals of its class, will please accept our thanks for back numbers to complete our files. Our opinion of the *Agriculturist* is so high that we carefully preserve every number.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Waldo County Agricultural Exhibition.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Waldo County Agricultural Society was held at their park in Belfast on the 28th, 29th and 30th of Sept. and 1st of October, 1864. The weather on the first and a part of the second days was fair, but on Thursday P. M. a rain storm commenced and continued during the next day, preventing the programme of proceedings from being carried out till Saturday. Of all the drawbacks to an agricultural exhibition, there is nothing worse than a rainstorm, and this society seems to have been very unfortunate in this respect for the past few years.

Wednesday forenoon was devoted to entering animals and articles. The entries of stock and articles in the hall was larger than last year The show of cattle, although about equal in quantity, was not of as good quality as in preceding years, being mostly young stock. We missed the fine show of oxen of previous years. Horses of different ages and breeds were well represented—in fact, we doubt if any other fair in the State can compete with Waldo in this branch. Sheep, fowl and swine were represented. D. L. Pitcher of Belfast, exhibited a hog which weighed over 800 pounds, girted 7 feet, and which he sold for $100. Wednesday P. M. was taken up with examination by committees, trial of draft oxen, trotting colts, running and walking horses, and exhibition of trained steers, by boys. Three yokes were entered and showed a degree of docility and training which was highly creditable to their young masters. One pair were very well trained, being readily put through the various evolutions, without the yoke. There was some trotting on the P. M. of the second day, but the coming on of the storm ended the proceedings for the rest of the day.

There was a fair representation of articles at the hall, fruit, vegetables, roots, dairy products, grain, articles of domestic manufacture, fancy articles, &c. Potatoes were out in full force, this crop having yielded well in this section—the same of corn. There was also a fine show of butter.

Among the articles which attracted most attention was a couple of Buckeye Mowing Machines, exhibited by Chas. B. Black of Belmont, who has used one on his farm the past haying season. The opinion of those who have used them, is that they are the best adapted to our uneven fields of any kind in use, and many of our farmers are ordering them in season for next year's haying operations. The substitution of machinery for manual labor in all cases where it is possible, should be done in these times when so large a portion of our producing forces are withdrawn to other pursuits.

On Saturday the programme was continued and carried out. Forenoon, foot-walking and running and horse trotting. Best time made in trotting a mile was 2.49. A match for $50 was trotted by Robinson's Plowboy of Augusta, and Hunt's Bangor Boy of Bangor. Hunt won the first heat in 2.40. Plowboy was then withdrawn on account of an injury received, and Hunt trotted his horse on time, in 2.35. In the afternoon, the grand trotting match for a purse of $100 was competed for by Geo. B. McClellan, owned and driven by McKinney of Monroe, and Gen. McClellan, owned and driven by Geo. M. Robinson of Augusta—mile heats, 3 in 5, resulting as follows: 1st heat won by McKinney—time 2.29. 2d, 3d and 4th heats won by Robinson—time 2.31, 2.28 and 2.26. The weather during the day was fair and a large crowd of spectators were in attendance. G. E. B.

Belfast, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Look to the Borers.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I was reminded of the above topic by finding a young tree which I had taken, as I thought, great care of, entirely spoiled by this pest of the young orchard. It was a choice variety, and had been growing nicely under the treatment I had given it, when on passing it one day I saw that the leaves began to turn yellow. On examining it closely, I found the borers at work just below the surface of the ground, and they had eaten the bark entirely around the collar of the tree. Being at work below the surface of the ground, their chips were not visible without dragging away the earth, and they had thus eluded my vigilence. They seldom commence their work below the surface, and never except when the ground is kept free from grass and weeds. The eggs are deposited in the bark where there is a partial shelter. If the grass is tall and thick they are sometimes deposited six or eight inches above the collar of the tree, but if the ground is clean then they are found just in the surface of the soil, where it is brushed up around the tree. They are a great pest to the young orchard, and the only remedy is "eternal vigilance."

Now and *always* is the time to look after them. With knife in hand examine closely every tree, and if any of their chips are to be seen, commence cutting carefully till you find the borer. Those which have hatched this summer have just begun their work. It will require sharp looking to discover all of them, for they as yet make but little show, and can be destroyed without any injury to the tree. They are only about one fourth of an inch in length, and have not penetrated through the bark—hence the advantage of destroying them now.

If any old ones have been left to work on the trees, they are more easily found on account of the extent of their work. They are from three fourths to an inch in length. Cut them out whenever found, or you will pay dearly for the neglect. Z. A. G.

Green, Oct. 4th, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Running out Land.

We hear much said about certain fertilizers forcing crops for a few years and thus eventually run the land out, as the term is used. For one, I don't believe *mother earth*, if properly treated will ever ever refuse to remunerate the husbandman for his labor. An injudicious course in any business will result in a failure; and particularly so in agriculture.

If a single kind of produce, such as corn, or wheat, is raised on a piece of land for a number of years, making use of but one kind of manure during that time, it will be natural to suppose, there will ultimately be a failure; especially so, if that manure is not particularly adapted to the crop. Take wheat for instance, and, if the land on which it is grown, contains but a small portion of *silica*, ammonia, and the elements of lime, all of which enter freely into its composition, and grow it for a series of years on such soil, making use of a manure that contains but little of these elements, there will in a short time be a total failure in the crop. Because, neither the crop nor the manure were adapted to the soil. Now let this same piece of land be dressed with guano, lime, and ground quartz or sand, and a luxuriant crop may be expected, if the season be favorable for wheat. I consider that if this statement be true for this crop, that a similar treatment will prove beneficial for all others. As we farmers are but little acquainted with the analysis of plants, and are at a loss how to adapt the means to the effect, we should be greatly benefited if you would give us an analytical table from time to time; thus you will show us of what our crops are composed. Thereby we shall ascertain what plants require the phosphates of potash, magnesia, ammonia, lime, soda, &c.

By the way, we should like to know how to raise carrots. A. SUBSCRIBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

More about Merinos.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in a late number of the *Farmer* a communication from Jackson Brooks, in which he gives his experience with Merinos. I believe in giving "Honor to whom honor is due," and if a majority of the Merinos prove as unprofitable as Mr. B.'s did, then we have had enough of them.

One year ago the present month I had the Merino fever to such an extent that, in company with my brother-in-law, Mr. S. G. Nutting, I went to Farmington and bought a buck lamb that was dropped the 17th of May, which weighed about 35 lbs. When less than thirteen months old he sheared 7¾ lbs. of *thoroughly washed* wool. At the same time we bought an ordinary sheep three fourths Spanish, which sheared 4¾ lbs. of washed wool, and in April dropped a buck lamb which, the 25th of the present month, weighed 80 lbs.

We have a buck lamb, one half Cotswold, from a Cotswold buck that we bought last fall, (notwithstanding the Merino fever,) which weighed when six months old 107 lbs.

The above statements are not newspaper stories, but facts, which we are ready at any time to substantiate. C. S. AYER.

Litchfield, Sept. 29th, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Shingling over Old Shingles.

A few years ago information was asked for, I think, either by the *Maine Farmer* or Boston *Cultivator*, respecting shingling over old shingles. At that time our experience would not justify our replying to it. When we first commenced shingling in this way I had but little faith in it. But experience has made a convert of me. I dwell in a house that has been shingled for thirty years, and the roof is still tight, with a prospect of remaining so for some years to come.

A. JOINER.

For the Maine Framer.

Worms in Horses.--Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attempts at removing these pests from horses have not been very successful, or at least not permanently so. I have had no difficulty in driving them out in quantities, but in a few months I would have the same thing to do over.

I have a colt, three years old, that has just been turned into fresh clover, and his droppings "are a sight to behold." Now I should like to know the cause, the cure, and what will make the cure permanent. LEARNER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Tree Borers.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Writers tell us that the borer makes his deposit near the roots of the tree and this is where I have ordinarily found them. But a few weeks ago I was in my orchard and saw, in a limb over my head and full seven feet from the trunk, the well-known chips of the borer. With my knife I soon found him, looking for all the world just like the miscreant that does so much mischief in our orchards.

MINOT.

For the Maine Farmer.

Officers of Hancock Agricul'l Society.

At the Annual meeting of the Hancock County Agricultural Society, the following choice for officers was made:

President, Wm. H. Black; *Vice President*, N. K. Sawyer; *Secretary*, Sam'l Wasson; *Trustees*, Jesse Dutton, John P. Langdon, Joshua Watson, John P. Phillips, Roswell Silsby, D. H. Epps, Ivory Grant, Isaac H. Herriman, John Whitaker.

Samuel Wasson was re-elected member of the Board of Agriculture. W.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Economy on the Farm.

There is no period throughout the year, which does not call for strictest economy on the part of the husbandman. But the Autumn, doubtless, calls more especially for his attention than any other season. To see that each crop should be gathered in its time, not too soon, neither suffered to remain in the field longer than is necessary to be thus wasted. A crop is frequently gathered before it is sufficiently ripened, because the farmer has nothihg else to do, or, prehaps, because he may be busily imployed on some other object, which might have long before been attended to. Much is suffered to run to waste on every farm; and take the year through, what has been wasted would be sufficient to support a small family. To commence in the early summer. Weeds are permitted to grow or run to seed, which might be gathered for the piggery, and thus afford nourishment and add to the size of the manure heap. The waste from the house is also suffered to run to waste, without being collected to enrich the compost pile. The sources are thus innumerable from which material might be gathered, either for the support of domestic animals, or for the enriching of the different varieties of soil.

Everything about the farm should be made to serve some useful purpose. More wood is suffered to rot on most farms than would be sufficient to support a fire to do the cooking for the family throughout the year. There is scarcely a week in the year when some waste wood could not be collected for the fire, without any trouble or expense, although this is not the season for such collections generally. Let every thing be gathered up that falls in the way, both in season and out of season, that nothing may be lost, especially where it can be done without additional labor or expense.

How much is wasted on many farms that I have seen, by suffering utensils that are wanted in the winter, to remain exposed to the weather during the entire summer, while the implements required on the farm during the summer are suffered to remain covered in the snow, till the season calls again for their use in the opening spring, when they are found unfit for use.

These are topics which are generally known to the farmer, but the seasons pass round, without their ever receiving a share of his attention. A place for everything, and everything in its place,—a time for everything to be done, and everything should be done in its time. Not a nail or a screw should be suffered to be missing, which may be required to keep anything fitted for use, when occasion requires its action.

Time too often passes unregarded. How many hours are lost during the year, more prehaps by the farmer, than by any other class of people, for his business generally is so varied that he may be resting, while he is actively employed in some useful calling. When fatigued with steady employment, for a time he can rest his limbs, by being equally active on some other business equally necessary, without the loss of a moment of time. If the merchant was as negligent as many farmers we have known, he would soon find that his credit had failed. Why should it take longer time to trade with a farmer than with a merchant? Still, such is generaly the fact, that more time is necessary to make a trade with a farmer than with the merchant; there is this want of decision, promptness, in too many farmers. A want of method is also more noticeable in the farmer, than persons of most other occupations. The farmer should keep his accounts with as much correctness and method as the merchant.

Little things call for special attention on the farm. Much can be collected and saved for some useful purpose, if the man occasionally looks over his farm. A few hours in each week profitably employed in a field or orchard, which would otherwise be wasted, will add much to the general aspect of the one, and materially quicken the growth of the other. Early windfalls from the orchard should be gathered for cider vinegar, which is ever needed and will bring a good price,—which for want of a little attention and labor, would be lost. The reasons for thus gathering up what would otherwise be lost on the farm, are innumerable, and which every farmer cannot but observe, whenever he looks about his grounds; but more especially at this season, when the abundant crops are to be gathered in, before the earth is closed for its fleecy covering.—*Plowman.*

Use of Water in Agriculture.

Irrigation, as a means of preserving and even increasing the fertility of the soil, demands more attention than it has hitherto received here. Perhaps there is no country where this source of fertility is so much neglected as in ours. There can be no question that water—even the purest water—is not only capable of benefitting crops by the supply of that element, and by its solvent action on other substances, but that it is also capable of imparting actual fertility to the soil. Ample experience has established this fact, although the full explanation of it may not be readily known. It is known, however, from chemical investigation, that water contains some of the most important constituents of plant food—as carbonic acid and ammonia. It is known, too, that the soil has the power of absorbing these substances, and this explains in part, at least, why irrigated lands grow richer. An important reason, therefore, in favor of irrigation, is that all the benefit derived from it is clear gain—nobody, nothing, is the worse for it—the result is obtained through an agent which would otherwise have remained idle and unproductive.

In hilly sections, where springs and streams abound, irrigation may be practiced with comparative cheapness. In sections where water is not at all times available, reserviors might be constructed in which water from rain and snow might be collected at certain seasons, and from which it might be conducted to crops in some cases simply by gravitation. In other cases machinery might be required for its distribution.—*Agriculture of Massachusetts for* 1863.

Plan for a Hen House.

A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* gives the following description of a plan for a hen house for about thirty hens:

"Let the enclosed part be about twelve feet square, with roof very sharp; walls four feet high; the side sills and plates sixteen feet long, so as to form a portico at one end of the building; let this be floored, the flooring to extend two feet into the enclosed building, the remaining part well underpinned without any floor. Construct a feeding trough across the porticoed end four inches wide and three deep, leaving space for a watering trough at one end of it. The hens should be kept out of these with vertical slabs two inches wide, two and a half inches apart, and eighteen in height. On the top of this, construct the nests, two tiers or more, one above the other; have some nests so as to shut your laying hens from the setters. Leave no chance for roosting about or over the nests. Have shutters to the feeding and watering troughs, and nests all open downwards. Construct windows so that the sun may shine into the hennery during the day. Let the entrance door be in the end opposite the portico. The roosts should be built like a ladder, set at an angle of 45 degrees. Under these throw fresh loam every few weeks. The object of the portico is, that the hens may be fed and the eggs withdrawn without going into the hennery, meanwhile the poultryman is protected from the inclemency of the weather."

☞Apples intended for winter use should be kept in a cool place, and not put into the cellar until severe weather approaches. An open shed, where they will be protected from the sun and rain, is a suitable place. If put in a warm cellar early, they are liable to sweat and heat, and then they soon begin to rot.—*Plowman.*

Beautifying the Public Highways.

J. W. Stebbins, Portland, N. Y., says: "There is a place in this part of the country remarkable for the fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, &c., with which each side of the road is embellished; or rather for the neat and tasteful manner in which all is kept. I have been in the habit for several years of riding past this place several times in the course of a season, on account of the refreshment afforded by a sight of its rural graces, and to see what new beauties have been developed since I was along before. I often take my family on this road for an afternoon drive, and if we have visitors with an eye to rural beauties, we have to take them also. On one of these visits it occurred to me, with all the force of an inspiration, that the Garden of Eden must have been something in this style. About six months after passing this place again I said, "I will undertake some improvement in this line myself." In the course of a few years I renewed my resolution several times and determined to outdo my model. At length I have commenced, and my conversion having been gradual bids fair to be lasting. The improvement of my farm has become a part of my religion. I believe it would be an acceptible work to restore the whole earth to the likeness of that Eden that our progenitors lost. The good example of one man has set me to work, and I expect this meeting will induce some one of the many readers of the *Tribune* who was "almost persuaded," to engage fully in this good work; and almost persuade some others whom the next preacher shall altogether persuade to go to work in a vineyard. Like all who have had a little experience, I have a word or two of advice to offer as to how to do it. *First*, select small trees for transplanting. Among the first hundred that I planted, were twenty not half the size of the others. The small ones have grown much the fastest, and promise when the orchard is ten years old, to be as large as the others. It is less trouble to transplant small tress; the shock of removal is less felt by them, and they are less liable to acquire seeds of future disease by careless handling in the nursery or in transplanting. The present practice is to trim too close, especially vines."

We earnestly commend the subject of this letter to every American farmer. There is nothing ever done on or about a farm that tends more to enhance its value and salableness than beautifying the public roads. There is no part of American farming more neglected. It is a crying shame against the people. It is a still greater shame that there are so many savages with white skins, whose barbarous acts tend to prevent the work of ornamentation by those who would do it if left unmolested. Shade trees planted in the highway are not only destroyed by the quadrupeds, but by greater beasts of the biped race. The State of New York has two excellent statute laws, if properly enforced, which would tend to the ornamentation of highways. One is an absolute prohibition of cattle running at large, and another authorizes putting up a railing to protect trees planted by the roadside.—*From proceedings New York Farmers' Club, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Hints for the Day.

BUTTER.—Put down well for winter and market, take great care, in order to realize high prices.

CATTLE.—Keep them comfortable and well fed; buy beeves for fattening if the market favors. Give cows milk and butter-forming food, to make the most butter possible, for butter will be high.

CISTERNS often afford the best source of water for the stock in winter. If possible have them underground and at an elevation above the stable floor. Cement cisterns, made by plastering directly on hard earth are excellent.

EGGS.—If eggs cannot be marked fresh and well, pack them for winter food, dipping the fresh eggs in melted tallow and packing them in dry chaff or sawdust, the ends up, and in boxes so that they may be inverted occasionally.

GRASS.—Do not cut the aftermath where land has suffered from drouth. Bare spots may be manured, sacrified with a harrow, and seeded down with a very few oats. The oats will protect the grass, form a mulch for it, and die in the winter. The earlier grass land is manured in the fall, the better it works among the roots.

POULTRY may be allowed considerable liberty if they will not damage vineyards, tomatoes, etc. They destroy many insects. Begin to feed regularly with some grain to fatten for market.

SWINE. Feed with regularity and so that they will eat everything clean. Give young or store pigs the range of the orchard. Keep hogs clean, and to fatten rapidly they should not be allowed to roam much or to squeal for their food.

WEEDS. Burn all that have gone to seed, and add the rest to a compost heap, quickened with lime, horse dung, castor pomace or the like.

DRYING FRUIT. The crop will generally be fair, but not large and properly dried fruit will bring a fair price. The more rapid the drying, the whiter will be the product, and the better the price.

SEEDS. Collect seeds of trees as fast as they ripen. Most varieties keep best in sand or sandy earth.

MANURE. Large additions may now be made to the compost heap. Throw there all the refuse vegetable matter, with an occasional load of manure.

BLACKBERRIES. After the fruit is gathered, cut out the old canes. Allow two, or at most three canes to grow out for next season. These should have been stopped when about six feet high. Remove all other shoots, unless needed for new plantations.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

Experiments in Feeding.

To ascertain the results of feeding under various circumstances, the most careful experiments were made upon sheep, by selecting those of nearly equal weight, and feeding for four months under the following conditions. One was wholy unsheltered, another in an open shed, and another in a close shed and in the dark. The food was alike, one pound of oats each per day, and as many turnips as they would eat. The first consumed nineteen hundred and twelve pounds of turnips, the second thirteen hundred and ninety-four pounds, and the third eight hundred and eighty-six pounds, or less than half of those eaten by the first. The first gained twenty-three and one-half pounds in weight, the second twenty-seven and one-half pounds, and the third twenty-eight and one-fourth pounds. For every one hundred pounds of turnips eaten, the first gained in weight one and one-eighth pounds, the second two pounds, and the third three and one-sixteenth pounds. The one confined in the dark ate less than half as much, and gained more than the unsheltered one.

If the farmer wish to make as much manure as possible from a certain quantity of hay, straw or turnips, the stock should be kept in a cool place where the external air is not entirely excluded, and allowed to take a great deal of exercise. If fed on rich food, like oil or Indian meal, the manure of the animal is of far greater value.

In general, it may be stated that food which has been crushed, ground or cooked, is more easily and completely digested by stock, and furnishes more nourishment. Three pounds of ground corn are equal to about four of unground, and three of cooked Indian meal, to about four of the same meal uncooked. Meal and roots are usually cooked by boiling.

But where animals are already fattened, it is found to be better to keep them on dry, hard food for a few days before sending them to the butcher, as the fat is thus made harder, and the meat is more readily salted through, keeps better, and shrinks less in cooking.

An animal in good condition will usually lose from thirty-two to forty per cent. of its live weight in dressing. If very fat and well formed the loss will be about one-third, or thirty-three per cent. In a fat sheep, on an average, it will be from thirty-five to forty-five per cent.—*Manual of Agriculture.*

Agricutural Societies.

Androscoggin.

The Daily Lewiston *Journal* has reported in full the doings of this exhibition, from which we condense some matters of interest:

DISCIPLINE AND STRENGTH OF STEERS. This trial called forth two competitors—one pair of splendid three years old, girting 7 feet, owned by John Townsend of Auburn, and one pair girting 6¾ feet, owned by William Moody of Webster. Moody's pair handsomely hauled on a drag a load weighing 4700 pounds, and Townsend's the same load, with six men added—about 5700 pounds. For three years old steers, we call this good pulling on a drag.

Cows. The show of cows was particularly fine. Col. Ham of Lewiston exhibited a herd of eleven, all fine animals, and Joseph Jackson of Lewiston a herd of eight, several of them rare milkers. Mr. Sands of the Express Company, exhibited a fine Jersey cow and calf. We understand that the calf was sold during the day for $55. The farm stock of Dea. Wm. Woodward and Jos. Jackson of Lewiston, attracted much attention. Among other fine animals we noticed an excellent cow, exhibited by Wm. Boothby of Leeds, a pair of well-matched oxen, exhibited by Gen. Clark of Turner, a pair of matched calves entered by D. Whittum of Lewiston and many other fine animals which we have not space to refer to. Altogether it was a display of stock which it will be hard to beat.

D. Farrar of Lewiston exhibited a fine calf 4½ months old, which attracted much attention from the fact that it had been brought up entirely on skim milk. It weighed 400 pounds and was as smooth and well built, and in as good a condition as could be desired. If such an animal can be raised on skim milk, farmers can make a great saving.

SHOW OF HORSES. At 10 o'clock A. M. the committee proceeded to examine the horses on the grounds. The number of entries was not so large as it has been at some previous shows, but the quality was unexceptionable. There were thirty-six entries of family and matched horses, nearly all of whom were excellent animals. The spans exhibited by L. C. Peck, A. Doten, S. B. Cook and A. Garcelon, the latter matched colts, attracted much attention. The stallions exhibited by Varanus Foss and A. P. Cotton, Lisbon, C. Woodside, Wales, Dr. P. Martin, Lewiston, and two years old by J. L. Marston, Danville, were fine animals. The two years old exhibited by Martin was one of the largest and smoothest animals of his age we have ever seen. Excellent breeding mares were exhibited by P. Dennett and N. Foss of Lewiston. A fine colt was exhibited by Wm. Crowly of Lewiston, and another by D. R. Loring of Danville.

THE TROTTING. In the afternoon the trotting for the Society's Premium came off. Three horses competed, one owned by J. S. Keyes—time 3.19, 3.03 and 3.04; one J. D. Mitchell—time 3.12, 3.06; and one owned by A. P. Cotton of Lisbon—time 3.11, and 3.10. The match for best walking was between horse owned by O. D. Bailey, Auburn, and horse owned by P. W. Skinner, Lewiston—time half mile 5.55.

North Kennebec.

Writing of the late show of this Society at Waterville, the editors of the *Mail* say it was "the best exhibition the Society has ever held," and continue:

"The neat stock, horses and sheep have been of higher and more uniform excellence, the display at the Hall better and more fully attended, and the net gain too is found larger than in any former year. The weather on both days was so fair as to attract a large attendance and make the festival interesting and pleasant to all. The number of family tickets has been nearly double that ever sold before, and the debt of the Society—about $600—will probably be nearly wiped out. A few years ago this debt was some $2500, and the property for which it accrued has been constantly increasing in value"

Of Mr. Lang's stock it says: "Among the most prominent features of the show at the Park was Mr. Lang's herd of farm stock, consisting of 32 head of neat cattle and six team horses. One yoke of working oxen, not fat, six years old, girted eight feet; and a yoke five years old girted seven feet ten inches. A pair of two-year-old steers, of remarkable symmetry, girted seven feet! One bull under three years old girted seven feet four inches, and weighed 1320 pounds. Six thoroughbred short-horn cows attracted much notice, as did also five superior grade cows. The Dutch bull and heifer, lately purchased by Mr. L. stood a pretty close scrutiny from our best farmers, and it remains to be seen whether they take precedence of the Durhams. Several remarkably fine yearlings and calves, closely bred from his imported Short-horns, were good testimony to the benefit of their introduction here. The average weight of four team horses was 1440 pounds, and of two others 1260 pounds. At the trial of hauling oxen, in the afternoon, these horses excited much interest by their great strength and the quiet and faithful manner in which they 'hugged the harness.'

Hon. Warren Percival of Vasselboro', exhibited a couple of bulls, as representatives of his excellent herd of thoroughbrod stock. He has bred very carefully, for several years, and has the reputation of having secured a very fine herd. The animals exhibited were pronounced very superior samples of their class. They were not entered for premiums."

West Washington.

This exhibition was held at Jonesboro' on

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

$2.50 in advance, or $3.00 if not paid within six months of the date of Subscription.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

The War News of the Week.

In reviewing the work of our armies during another week we have the most encouraging prospects from all points. The situation of our armies in Virginia is all that could be expected and gives the strongest hopes of the rout of Lee's army and the occupation of the rebel capital. During the week, reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Grant in great numbers, and they are placed in fortifications immediately upon their arrival, where the service they render is as valuable as that performed by old troops. With the reinforcements recently sent forward to Grant and the men under Sheridan the two armies cannot number less than 150,000 men—a force sufficiently competent to hold all that has been gained on the north and south side of the James, leaving 25,000 men in readiness for a bold flanking movement. In order to oppose such a movement with even a faint hope of success, Lee must almost entirely abandon his works on the front of Butler and Hancock—in which case our own forces in front would move upon Richmond in a direct line.

A bold movement was made by two divisions of the rebels on Friday morning, 7th in front of the 18th corps, which constitutes our extreme left on the North side of the James and close to the bank of the river. They hurled with great fury upon the cavalry of Kautz, which was protecting the flank of the 10th corps on the extreme right. The rebels forced back our cavalry with the capture of their intrenchments and artillery, though our loss in men was small.

This success brought the rebels upon the right of the 10th corps, under Gen. Birney, who was prepared for them, and, meeting their attack with spirit equal to that with which it was made, drove them back with great slaughter, and recaptured all the ground and works which they had previously taken from Kautz. Thus the enemy's assault, though successful at first, ultimately resulted in great disaster to him; for when the day's operations were over, our soldiers occupied the same position they had held in the morning, one thousand rebels had been killed, and wounded and one hundred made prisoners, while the casualties of the Union forces were not one eighth of this number. This fierce and sudden assault is but another evidence of the desperate desire which animates the rebels to repossess the strong positions which have recently been so boldly wrenched from them on the north side of the James; for, whether correctly or not, they seem to entertain an opinion that it is Grant's intention ultimately to march into their capital from this base. To regain by direct assault Fort Harrison, that stronghold on the river which the Eighteenth corps took from them, constituted their first efforts; but now, seeing no hope of success for such an attempt, they strive to effect their object by suddenly assailing the right wing, and thus driving the whole army into disorder. How magnificently, for the national cause, they have failed is shown in the dispatches of Gens Butler and Birney, which will be found in our usual "record of the war."

Victory again crowns our arms in Tennessee. On the 5th inst., about 7,000 rebels from Beauregard's—late Hood's—army, operating in Sherman's rear, attacked a division of our troops stationed at Altoona, about forty miles north of Atlanta, and after a sharp fight the rebels were badly defeated and compelled to retreat in haste, leaving 1000 of their killed and wounded in our hands. The loss to our forces was about one hundred in killed and two hundred wounded. This party of rebels retreated towards Dallas, Ga., with our men, it is understood, close in their rear. At the date of the latest accounts, Forrest in person, with the force under his immediate command, was represented to be at some point on the Tennessee river, in Northern Alabama, desirous of making his escape across it southward, which he was unable to do, being threatened on the front by our gunboats on the river, and closely pressed in the rear by Gen. Morgan.

Just as we go to press, we are in receipt of dispatches which confirm the reports of the glorious victory of Gen. Sheridan over Longstreet's—late Early's—cavalry force at Fisher's Hill, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy and the capture of eleven guns and a large amount of war material.

HORSE EXHIBITION AT WATERVILLE. The great State horse show commences at Waterville to-day—Tuesday—and will continue through Wednesday and Thursday. Some of the most celebrated horses in the State will be present, and the exhibition promises to be a grand affair. The railroad company will carry passengers from this city, and immediate places at half fare—tickets good for return until Friday—and on Thursday a special train will be run leaving this city at 8 o'clock A. M. and returning at 5 P. M. The weather is delightful and the attendence will probably be large.

SUICIDE. Mr. Jeremiah H. Ellsworth, a well to do and respectable farmer of Avon, hung himself with a small cord in the barn of Jos. Boston, Jr., one of his neighbors, on Friday afternoon of last week. Mr. Ellsworth had recently sold his farm and purchased another, and afterwards becoming dissatisfied with the trades, paid a bonus of about three hundred dollars to trade back, and it is was believed that the loss of this was the cause of the sad result.

☞Mr. George Snell of this city, has left at our office two potatoes of the California variety, one weighing three pounds two ounces, the other two pounds two ounces. His entire crop is much larger than he supposed it would be, which is the case with potatoes generally throughout the State.

LINCOLN COUNTY EXHIBITION. The Exhibition of the Lincoln County Agricultural & Horticultural Society will take place at Waldoboro' on Wednesday Thursday & Friday of the present week. We regret that through some oversight this announcement was not made in our last issue.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. The following officers of the Senior Class of Bowdoin College were elected Sept. 21st: Marshal, T. D. Anderson; President, S. A. Locke; Orator, F. L. Hay; Poet, J. E. Fullerton; Chronicler, H. N. Swasey; Prophet, J. E. Moore; Parting Address. D. A. Easton.

☞Attention is called to the advertisement of the farm offered for sale in West Gardiner, by Henry L. Parks. It offers an excellent opportunity to secure a superior farm with all the desirable improvements, and upon satisfactory terms.

☞Rev. Edward Hawes, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Waterville, has accepted a call to settle with the newly organized Congregational church in Philadelphia—the only one in that city—and has accordingly been dismissed from his former pastorate.

The Constitutional Amendment.

On Wednesday of last week, Gov. Cony issued a proclamation officially announcing the adoption of the amendments to our State Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers, and detailing the methods regulating the same. We learn that the Governor will immediately designate three Commissioners on the part of the State, who will shortly proceed to the headquarters of the various Maine regiments in the field, with blanks for poll lists and election returns, to carry out the provisions of the constitutional amendments. He has also notified the State Committee of the two political parties, that they can each send one representative to be present at the election in November, and see that justice and fairness rules the proceedings, if they wish to do so. We extract from the proclamation, the following sentence regarding the manner in which soldiers are to vote:

"On the day of election a poll shall be opened at every place without this State where a regiment, battalion, battery, company or detachment of not less than twenty soldiers from the State of Maine, may be found or stationed, and every citizen of said State, of the age of twenty one years in such military service, shall be entitled to vote as aforesaid; and he shall be considered as voting in the city, town, plantation and county in this State where he resides when he entered the service. The vote shall be taken by regiments when it can be conveniently done; when not so convenient, any detachment or part of a regiment, not less than twenty in number, and any battery or part thereof numbering twenty or more, shall be entitled to vote wherever they may be. The three ranking officers of such regiment, battalion, battery, company, or part of either, as the case may be, acting as such on the day of election, shall be supervisors of elections. If no officers, then three non-commissioned officers, according to their senority, shall be such supervisors. If any officer or non-commissioned officer shall neglect or refuse to act, the next in rank shall take his place. In case there are no officers or non-commissioned officers present, or if they or either of them refuse to act, the electors present, not less than twenty, may choose by written ballot enough of their own number, not exceeding three to fill the vacancies, and the persons so chosen shall be supervisors of elections. All supervisors shall be first sworn to support the constitution of the United States and of this State, and faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of supervisors of elections. Each is authorized to administer the necessary oath to the other; and certificates thereof shall be annexed to the lists of votes by them to be made and returned into the office of the secretary of State of this State as hereafter provided. The polls shall be opened and closed at such hours as the supervisors, or a majority of them, shall direct, *provided, however*, that due notice and sufficient time shall be given for all voters in the regiment, battalion, battery, detachment, company, or part of either, as the case may be, to vote. Regimental and field officers shall be entitled to vote with their respective commands. When not in actual command, such officers, and also all general and staff officers, and all surgeons, assistant surgeons and chaplains, shall be entitled to vote at any place where the polls are opened."

The votes deposited by soldiers are to contain their names and place of residence at the time of their entering the service, upon one side, and upon the other the name or names of the persons voted for, and the position they are nominated for. These are to be sorted, counted and publicly declared at the head of their respective commands on the day of election, and the return lists shall be sealed up and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and on or before the fifteenth day of November annually thereafter and forever."

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM A pamphlet giving the new law and other instructions of the Department regarding the sending of money by mail has been placed in our hands by J. A. Bicknell, Esq., the courteous and attentive Postmaster of this city, from which we gather some facts of interest. It is expected that the new system will go into operation about the 20th of this month. The chief officer of the new Bureau is Dr. McDonald of the P. O. Department at Washington, but it is said that New York will be the financial centre of the new system. One hundred and forty post-offices are to be opened for money orders at first, and more as the plan becomes practical, and defects are removed. Only four places in this State have thus been designated, viz: Augusta, Bangor, Portland, and Eastport. Other places will doubtless be added as they are required, one at least in every County. By this system parties may deposit money with the Postmaster officially designated to receive it, taking an order therefor which is payable by any postmaster upon which the order is drawn. No orders can be had for any sum over thirty dollars, but orders to the amount of $150 in the aggregate can be drawn in one day by one person, the postmaster at the office thus drawn upon, being allowed to delay the payment of such orders for five days. The fees for these orders are as follows: Under $10, ten cents; under $20, fifteen cents; under $30, thirty cents. Fractions of cents are not allowed to be introduced into any order. Altogether the system is somewhat complicated and expensive, and we fail to see any great advantage resulting from it commensurate with the expense attending it; although it guarantics to the party sending money absolute safety—a consideration, it is true, of much importance.

☞We desire to direct the attention of our readers—especially of those interested in the local history of our State—to a valuable contribution thereto soon to be issued from the press. It is a "History of Thomaston and Rockland," from the pen of the venerable Cyrus Eaton, A. M., of Warren, the well known author of "Annals of Warren," one of the best local histories ever written. The name of the author is a sure guaranty that the work will be prepared in a careful manner, trustworthy in all its statements, and possessing also the interest of a work of far greater importance, for Mr. Eaton's style of writing is highly entertaining. The work is to comprise two volumes, and will be published in the course of a month or two. Gentlemen who are interested in the local history of Maine and are willing to encourage the enterprise by becoming subscribers, can forward their names to the author at Warren; and we are sure that while getting a full return for their money, their aid in this direction will also be gratefully remembered by the venerable author, who, having been blind for many years is obliged to use the hand of an invalid daughter in preparing his work.

"MASONIC MISSION." A communication—for which we have not room at present—has been received from Wm H Hadley, of Portland, explanatory of the aims and purposes of the above humane association, and containing an appeal to the people of the State for aid. Its object is to furnish nurses and material comfort for our invalid soldiers in the army. It solicits contributions of money, vegetables—green or dried, dried berries, pickles, jellies, domestic wines, cordials, socks, flannel drawers, under-shirts and mittens. Such may be sent to Wm. H. Hadley, agent for New England, Portland. The objects of the Mission are praiseworthy, and we presume it will receive its share of the contributions of a generous and patriotic public.

CASUALTIES IN 29TH MAINE. The following members of this regiment were wounded Sept. 21st, viz: Lt. George B. Coburn, Co. H, flesh wound in the leg; Benj. F. Hoyt, Co. E, severely wounded in the hand; Daniel E. Libby, wounded in the mouth.

☞Among the deaths in the Washington hospitals are the following names of Maine soldiers:

Sergt. T. Lowell, T. Douglass, Thomas Rose, Thatcher Severence, Chas. H. Johnson, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; Martin L. Raydon, Daniel W. Haskell, 17th Maine.

BRIG. GEN. HIRAM BURNHAM. In the death of Gen. Burnham, another name is added to the already long list of noble and brave men of Maine who have sacrificed their lives for the restoration of our Union, and the preservation of our common country. Our State has contributed liberally of her best men in this great conflict—one by one they have fallen in the defence of our liberties, at the post of duty, danger and honor; and one by one their names have been placed upon the roll of the honored dead!

Gen. Burnham was a native of this State, and at the breaking out of the rebellion, resided in Cherryfield, Washington county. At the President's call for troops for three years, he assisted in raising the Sixth Maine Volunteers, was elected its Lieutenant Colonel, and mustered in with the regiment, July 15, 1861. After a short time he was promoted to Colonel. In the battles of the early war the Sixth Maine, with its Colonel, won distinguished honors. The regiment at one time was known as the "wood choppers," from the fact of its having felled acres of woodland across the Potomac, to deprive the enemy of protection for his sharpshooters. In May, 1863, Colonel Burnham commanded a brigade in Howe's division, Sixth (Sedgwick's) corps, and participated in the operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, under Hooker, particularly in the assault upon the enemy's centre at Marey's Hill, on May 3, 1863. In the battle of Gettysburg, the following July, the Colonel also participated. In the reorganization, last March he was assigned to the command of Third brigade, First division, Sixth corps, in Meade's army, and bore a conspicuous part in the transaction of that corps in Grant's movements against Richmond. For meritorious service Colonel Burnham was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. About July last the General was transferred to the Eighteenth corps, in Butler's army. The action in which General Burnham received his fatal shot was in an assault of General Stannard's division upon some powerful works in the vicinity of Chapin's Bluff, which took place on Thursday 29th ult., and was part of a grand series of yet unfinished movements north of the James river. The character of the fighting done may be known by the fact that Stannard's division lost all its brigade commanders, and five hundred officers and men killed and wounded.

Gen. Burnham had been at home on a short furlough and had but just rejoined his command when he was killed. His remains were immediately sent North, and the funeral took place at Cherryfield on Friday of last week.

ABSTRACT OF EXEMPTIONS. We present the following abstract of exemptions made by the Board of Enrolment of the 3d District, for week ending Oct. 8th, 1864:

Discharged, Quota filled—Smithfield 14, Moscow 16, Mount Vernon 4, Friendship 6, Boothbay 12, Jefferson 10, Farmingdale 10, Mercer 4, Norridgewock 14, Madison 48, Dead River Plantation 4, Athens 4, Skowhegan 2, Waterville 14. *Furnished Substitutes*—Canaan 5, New Portland 5, Pittsfield 3, Harmony 1, St. George 3, Cornville 3, Winslow 1, Hartland 1, Albion 1, Lexington 1, Palmyra 1. *Discharged for Physical Disability*—Clinton 1, Canaan 11, New Portland 17, Pittsfield 17, St. George 9, Embden 12, Cornville 8, Winslow 3, Whitefield 1, Vassalboro' 1, Readfield 2. *Over age*—New Portland 1, Pittsfield 1, Cornville 2. *Non-resident*—Pittsfield 1. *Substitute in Navy*—Clinton 2, Canaan 1. Total 282.

☞Col. Jacob McClure, formerly Captain of Co. D, 2d U. S Sharpshooters, having received authority from the War Department to raise a battalion of four companies of sharpshooters in this State, under directions from the Governor, has enlisted men enough for the first battalion—the first company of which, we believe, is organized, and has orders to raise a second battalion of four companies. State and United States bounties, $300 each, for enlistments in these companies. A recruiting officer to receive and test recruits for this battalion, will be stationed at each Provost Marshal's headquarters in the State until the organization is complete. They will rendezvous in this city.

☞Mrs. C. A. L. Sumpson of Bath, who for the past three years has labored so very earnestly and patiently among the Maine soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, on returning to her home in this State for relaxation and rest, was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain, in token of the regard of her friends, and their appreciation of her labors. The affair passed off in an agreeable manner and was followed by a collation. Her labors in the work of relieving and aiding our sick and wounded soldiers have been very successful, and they with their friends all owe her a very large debt of gratitude.

FAST TIME. At the late trot on the Waldo County course at Belfast, the horse Geo. B. McClellan won the first heat in 2 29; Gen. McClellan, owned by Geo. M. Robinson of this city, won the second heat in 2 31; the third in 2 28, and the fourth in 2 26. The trot was the closest and fastest on record in the Eastern States. The Bangor *Times* says:

"If there is any State in the Union that can boast of three such fast stallions as the McKenney horse (George B. McClellan) of Monroe, the Robinson horse (Gen. McClellan) of Augusta, and the Lang horse (Gen. Knox) of Vassalboro', we should be pleased to hear from them. Geo. B. McClellan and the Gen. McClellan are both Drews. The Gen. Knox is a Black Hawk Hamlet."

COLLISION AT SEA. About 10 o'clock Saturday night, when off Eaton's Neck, the steamer Chesapeake, from New York for Bangor, came in contact with the steamer Martha Hall, Capt. Stacy, of St. George, Me., bound from Providence to New York light. The schooner immediately filled and went down. The night was very dark and rainy, and the weather rough, but by the active exertions of Capt. Willets and the officers and crew of the Chesapeake one of the steamer's life boats was quickly lowered and all hands on board the Martha Hall were saved. They lost everything on board except the clothing in which they stood. John Stacy was the Master of the schooner, and William Gilchrist her mate.

☞The Bates Manufacturing Company, Lewiston, in addition to two mills of about 30,000 spindles, has recently put in operation a woolen mill, containing eight sets of machinery. Its profits the past year on sales amounting to $2,130,800 have been $287,000, or upwards of 28 per cent. on the capital, 20 per cent. of which has been paid to the stockholders in two semi-annual dividends.

☞Parties purchasing their fall and winter supply of dress-goods, cloaks, worsted goods, and all articles usually found in a first class stock of staple dry goods—should not fail to read the advertisement of Wheeler & Hobson of this city, in this number of the *Farmer*. Their stock of goods is choice and well selected, and our readers will do well to give them a call.

☞Hon. B. H. Cushman, who for many years has been the efficient Superintendent of the Portland & Kennebec railroad, has resigned his position, and Edwin Noyes, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Maine Central railroad, and a gentleman of large experience in the business, has been appointed in his place.

☞Rev. W. W. Hayward, late pastor of the Universalist society at Kendall's Mills, has been appointed Chaplain of the Maine 13th, and is now with his regiment. His connection with the society is not dissolved, and the residence of his family is still at Kendall's Mills.

☞We learn that the Congregational Society in this city have decided to re-build a new church edifice upon the same site, though somewhat larger in dimensions than the one recently burned. It will be built of stone at a cost of about $50,000.

Editor's Table.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE: and Notes and Queries concerning the History, Biography and Antiquity of America. New York: John G. Shea, 83 Centre St.

This monthly publication, as its name indicates, is devoted to historical research concerning the antiquity of our country, the discovery and perpetuation of old manuscripts and records, biographical notices of old worthies, &c. In addition to these, it has a valuable department of "Notes and Queries," and contains the doings of American Historical societies, historical intelligence, &c. The August number has articles on affairs at Fort Chartres 1768, 1781; Governors of Pennsylvania; Gen. Dearborn's Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill; The Tomb of Columbus; The first Book ever printed in Philadelphia. It should receive a generous support from our historical students, as it is the only journal devoted to the history of our country.

The number of the NORTHERN MONTHLY for October has been received; but we cannot see why the new sub-title "Maine Military Record" is an improvement upon previous issues, especially as this number is not more fully devoted to military affairs than the former ones have been. However it is a good home magazine and worthy of generous support. We notice in the number an interesting article by William Willis, and a pretty poem by David Barker. Other articles passable. Portland, Bailey and Noyes. Sold in Augusta by Edward Fenno.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August—American reprint—has an able list of articles which will command the attention of a wide circle of intelligent readers. The publishers give notice that having printed more of the Reviews for the year 1863 than was required, they offer them for half price, or four dollars for the four great English Reviews for one year. Such an opportunity as this will not occur again, and it is one everybody should take advantage of, and secure these works for their libraries. Address L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, New York.

☞The ECLECTIC for the current month is embellished with a fine steel engraving of Hon. Geo. Bancroft, the historian—which is alone worth the price of the number—and has the usual amount of reading suited to all classes of intelligent readers. Published by W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman street, New York, at $5 per annum. Back numbers can be ordered through Charles A. Pierce of this city.

Press

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for Sept. Contents: Chronicles of Carlingford, concluded; Observations upon Men and Woman and other things in general; Charles Kingsley and Dr. Newman; Tony Butler, Part XII; The Alphabeticals; Letters from the Principalities No. 3; The City of Gold. New York, L. Scott & Co., Publishers, 38 Walker St. Terms $3.00 per annum.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for October, has two steel plate embelishments—one a "View on the Licking," the other a portrait of Rev. Dr. Nast. The typographical appearance of this magazine is suppassed by no work of its kind—while the contents are always pure and entertaining, and pervaded by a truly religious spirit. Published by Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati, Ohio, at $2 50 per annum.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,—a high toned and able review—contains several valuable articles with the usual summary of scholastic and educational intelligence and statistics. Every teacher and friend of education should have it. Address the editor and publisher, Henry Barnard, Hartford Conn.

CASUALTIES AT PEEBLES' FARM. The following casualties in Maine regiments, occurred in the charge upon the rebel fortifications at Peebles' farm, on Friday, Sept. 30th:

NINTH. T G Ricker, shoulder; —— Saunders, thigh; R J Gray; Capt W Bigelow, foot; J E Pishe, side; S Whitman, testule; J C Howe, wrist; J E Palmer, hand; C D Fish, back; S T Strout, arm.

TWENTIETH. *Killed*—Capt Weston H Keene. Lieut V W Pinkorn, C; W P Adlin, C; L M Libbey, D; Corp Geo H Royal, K. *Wounded*—Maj. Elias Spear, slight; Capt J B Fish, do; Capt H F Sidelinger, do; Lieut Alden Miller, Jr., do.

Co. A. Corp J W Gilman; priv J C Hall, severe; A C Desjardins, do; Edgar Skales, slightly.

Co B. 1st Sergt Royal B Decker, slight; Sergt W H Owen, severe; priv W N Jackson, mortally; C A Skillings, severe; Geo H Richardson, slight.

Co. C. Priv Wm Libby, slight; Geo N Mills, severe; Geo Gilbert, slight; W Merritt, do; Joseph Hatch, mortally.

Co. D. 1st Sergt J Walker, severe; Sergt Morton, do; Corp E McCoy, do; Corp O French, mortal; Corp J C Barker, slight; priv S Knox, do; K Stuart, missing.

Co F. Corp J K Redman, slight; Corp A Brown, do; priv L Carll, mortal; O Buzzell, severly.

Co. G. Sergt E R Jackson, slight; Sergt E Messey, severe; Corp S T Lowell, do; L Cushman, severe; priv J G Brann, severe; Z N Ward, do; L Sweeney, slight.

Co H. 1st Sergt J A Horton, severe; priv O Rafford, do; O E Walker, do; J F Tarbell, do; G W Fowles, do.

Co. I. Corp J W Libbey, severely; priv G B Sterling, do; W J Briggs, slightly.

Co. K. Sergt G H Ramsdell, severe; Corp E B Foy, do; priv W H Whitney, do; W F Newton, do; Dennis Sullivan, do; J S Dingmore, do; Hiram Brawn, do.

The 1st Me. Cavalry was in Gregg's Cavalry division on the left of Gen. Frinklin, engaged in heavy skirmishing, and sustained the following casualties: W. E. Foster, killed; Capt. H. C. Hall, George Shay, wounded.

MAINE SOLDIERS INTERED AT PORTSMOUTH GROVE, R. I. We have received from Corp. Nathan A. Smith, of Co. A, Hospital Guard, R. I. V., the following list of Maine soldiers buried at Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. with the date of their death, &c.:

T Anderson, Co G, 11th Me, died July 12th 1862; H P Holmes, Co I, 7th, July 14th; F M Brown, Co A, 7th, July 12th; J W Bogle, Co G, 4th, July 7th; F Eaton, Co E, 2d, July 7th; J Sweet, 11th, July 7th; J W Taylor, Co G, 4th, July 7th; F Pearsons, Co H, 4th, Aug 8th; E Rowe, Co H, 3d, Sept 3d; G W Gerald Co C, 1st Me Cav, July 1st, 1863; H S Maines, E, 32d, May 15th; 1864; Sergt Martin Huges, Co C, 5th, June 5th; Thos Griffin, Co A, 1st Me Art, June 22d; Edward R Clary, Co M, 1st Me Art, July 11th; Francis Grey, Co C, 2d Me Cav. July 9th; Joseph Pouler, Co A, 1st Me Art, July 14th; Wm S Brown, (Bugler), 6th Me Battery, July 16th; Moses B Tolman, Co G, 1st Me, Heavy Art., July 31st; Zina Michaels, I, 1st Heavy Art, July 27th; Wm S Tarbox, Co A, 32d Me, August 17th; Granville W Joy, Co E, 17th, August 18th; Bradish B Brown, Co E, 31st, August 29th; Ebenezer Ward, Co B, 31st, Sept 9th; John A. Colson, Co B, 31st Me, Sept 22d.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following commissions have been issued from the office of the Adjutant General since our last:

Fifth Co. Unassigned Infantry. Addison W Lewis of Waterville, Captain; Edward B Sargent of Boothbay, 1st Lieut; Charles Bennett, of Bridgton, 2d Lieut.

Eighth Regiment. 2d Lt Ephraim W Wiley, of Searsmont, 1st Lt Co H, vice Alford promoted; 1st Sergt Charles E Carr of Belmont, 2d Lt Co H, vice Wiley promoted.

Ninth Regiment. Capt Robert J Gray of Houlton, Lt Col, vice Granger promoted.

Thirteth Regiment. 1st Sergt Royal B Decker of Lagrange, 2d Lt, Co B, vice Lane deceased; 1st Sergt Geo H Wood of Hartford, 2d Lt, Co C, vice Stanwood promoted; Sergt Arad Thompson, Co C of Livermore, 2d Lt Co K, vice Fuller promoted.

Twenty-ninth Regiment. Capt Geo H Nye of Lewiston, Major, vice Knowlton killed; 1st Lt Albert E Kingsley of Lewiston, Capt Co K, vice Nye promoted; 2d Lt Alpheus L Greene of Portland, 1st Lt Co K, vice Kingsley promoted; 1st Sergt Charles H Jumper of Lewiston, 2d Lt Co K, vice Greene promoted.

Thirty-second Regiment. Capt James L Hunt, Co G, of Bath, Lt Col, vice Brown resigned.

DISCHARGES. Official notice of the following discharges and resignations have been received and accepted at the office of the Adjutant General:

Enoch Foster, Jr., of Newry, 1st Lt. Co. H, 13th Me, resigned March 11 1864; S F Wetherbee, Bath, Chaplain 15th Me., resigned March 11, 1864; Andrew J Nichols, Augusta, 1st Lt Co B, 2d Cav, resigned Sept 10, 1864; Cyrus K Bridges, Penobscot, 1st Lt Co M, 1st Heavy Artillery, resigned Sept 10; John C Perry, Portland, Capt Co D, 17th, resigned Sept 14; Jos D Mitchell of Readfield, Surgeon, 31st, resigned Sept 6; Samuel R Barclay, E. Machias. 1st Lt Co H, 9th, discharged for disability, Sept 12; Stephen G Donnan of Wells, 1st Lt Co K, 32d, resigned Aug 24; John M Beal of Portland, Capt Co E, 29th, discharged for disability, Sept 24; James B Currier of Greenwood, 2d Lt Co G, discharged for disability, June 24; John M Brown of Portland, 1st Col, 32d, resigned Sept 12; Loring Farr of Manchester, Capt Co F, 19th, resigned Sept 15; Fred A Sawyer of Portland, 1st Lt Co E, 17th, discharged for disability, Sept 24; Samuel A James of Kittery, 1st Lt Co A, 32d, resigned Sept 10; Lucius M Coffin of Beddington, 1st Lieut Co K, 31st, mustered out from date of muster in—April 19, 1864; Chas M Keyes of Wilton, 1st Lt Co E, 22d, discharged for disability.

Army Correspondence.

In Front of Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS, 3D BRIG. 1ST DIV., 10TH A. C. Before Richmond, Va., Oct. 6th 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Instead of going to Bermuda Hundred, as we all anticipated, our destination was Deep Bottom, Va., where the 10th corps arrived at 2 o'clock, A. M., 29th ult., leaving camp near Pitken's Station at 3 P. M., 28th. The 18th corps moved at the same time and crossed the James above Jones' Landing, forming line of battle under cover of the darkness on the north side of the river, and awaited further orders. After partaking of "hard tack" and coffee, the troops were ordered forward at 3½ A. M., and formed in line of battle on the enemy's front works, when at 4 o'clock, A. M., the attack was made.

One brigade of Hinks' division, (colored) were the attacking forces in the 10th corps, who dashed forward until they came upon the enemy's maine line, including a twelve gun battery, which they charged and captured with heavy loss. Two hundred of their dead were buried by our fatigue party after the fight. All the guns of the fort were captured in good condition. The fighting this day was done mostly by the colored troops.

The line of battle was now formed from Dutch Gap to Spring Hill, a distance of about three miles; the 18th corps on the left and 10th on the right. At dark the 9th Maine was ordered forward to charge the enemy's works, being heavily supported by other troops. Meeting the enemy in overwhelming numbers, they were obliged to fall back, but not until they had lost nearly all their officers killed or wounded. The regiment behaved splendidly in this engagement and received credit from the commanding General.

On the 30th ult., at 2.30 P. M., another fight on the left took place, in which the 18th corps carried Chaffin's Bluff and a sixteen gun fort, including many prisoners. The two hundred pound Parrott gun left in Washington, N. C., by our forces upon evacuation, is said to be mounted in this fort, kept in readiness to receive our fleet as they made their appearance in the new canal. Fortunately, however, the monster gun is now in our hands. In this engagement the rebel rams shelled our forces vigorously, but did but little damage. After we carried their works the firing on both sides ceased.

The 1st division, 10th corps, commanded by Major General Terry, committed one of the most daring acts that has occurred in this war. Passing to the right of the enemy's works, the division made a passage through their lines and went within two miles of Richmond, and could plainly see the city. Finding themselves between the enemy's lines, a speedy retreat was ordered, and the whole command arrived at its starting point without losing a man or firing a gun. Kautz's cavalry division also accompanied the infantry, and captured nearly 700 prisoners. Prisoners captured say that Early's forces arrived at Richmond on the night of the 29th ult., and confronted our troops. At dark the cannonading on the Weldon road commenced, and was kept up till late at night. The cause of this sudden fire is not known.

On the morning of the 1st inst., the conflict was renewed against fearful odds, as a dispatch from General Grant warned our forces that four or five corps of the rebels were on our front. Nevertheless, our men moved forward and captured many prisoners, mostly North Carolina troops, also eight battle flags were captured. Chaffin's Bluff is now fully in our possession, and providing Gen. Butler holds this valuable position so near Richmond, heavy guns can be mounted and rebel rams forced back, thus affording an opportunity to clear the James river of obstructions for nearly ten miles.

It commenced raining here the 30th ult., and has not yet ceased. The roads are in a bad condition.

Gen. Warren made a sudden and effectual demonstration on the enemy's works; thus the cause of the heavy firing mentioned above, is explained in the following dispatch:

"CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 30th, 1864.

Major General Butler:—Gen. Warren carried the enemy's works beyond Sycamore Church, handsomely, capturing a number of prisoners. He is now preparing for a further advance on the enemy. Be well on your guard to act defensively. If the enemy are forced from Petersburg they may push on to operate against you.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT."

The above indicates that Grant is determined to take Petersburg at all hazards, as his army numbers about 125,000 fighting men, and striking the enemy at so many different points, fairly deceives the rebel Lee, and his "homespun followers."

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan say that he has reached and cut the Danville railroad near Lynchburg, thus preventing the rebels retreat to North Carolina.

Oct. 2d, all quiet along the James, with the exceptions of picket firing, and occasionally a shot from the iron clads. Heavy firing is heard on the left, Warren's front, thought to be our forces attacking the enemy.

I learn from good authority that since our forces captured Chaffin's Bluff, the work on Butler's canal has been abandoned, and heavy entrenchment being thrown up to hold that point. The enemy's works captured by Hicks' colored brigade, were turned by our men with boards and the stock of their guns, after the forts were completed, and facing the enemy, only two shovels could be found among the troops engaged.

We have been living high since our forces marched against Richmond this time; plenty of new potatoes, apples, turnips, beets, cabbages and plenty of hot coffee urnished by the Christian Comuission. It is astonishing to see how spirited our army is—marching night and day through mud and rain, constantly singing and joking and enjoying themselves hugely.

Gen. Meade passed to our front this noon, accompanied by Gen. Butler and staff.

Two o'clock P. M. The enemy came down against our works at 1.30, in heavy force, but owing to troops being so strongly entrenched they were easily repulsed, leaving all their dead and woundld in our hands. The enemy came in on the right flank and found it a hard task even to drive in the pickets. Heavy firing on Warren's front is still heard.

Oct. 3d, 4th and 5th—no movements have transpired along our front during the past three days.

Col. H. M. Plaisted received a slight wound in the right side by a spent ball. The death of Erastus O. Whitney is reported in the hospital.

Respectfully yours,
HORACE A. MANLEY, Clerk Headquarters.

SEVENTH MAINE. A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal*, writing from Jeffersonville, Va., Sept. 27th, gives the following list of casualties in the Seventh regiment, which occurred in the engagements at Winchester and Strasburg. The consolidated forces of the re-enlisted men of this regiment, together with the 5th and 6th Maine have been designated by the War Department as the "1st Maine Veteran Volunteers" by which they will hereafter be designated. The command of the new organization has been given to Thomas W. Hyde, late Lieut. Col. of the 7th regiment. The letter says:

"Our Regt., captured 4 pieces of artillery and 100 prisoners. The officers and men did themselves honor during both engagements. Captain Sumner had command of the skirmish line at Winchester and did himself much honor. Major Fletcher, who is in command of the Regiment, handled it with his usual skill, displaying his wonted bravery and coolness."

Killed.—Lt B F Bicknell Co I; Private McGlain Garselin. *Wounded.*—Sergt C P Stevens, Co A, wounded in the arm severely; Privates Geo McCullum, do, side, severely; John Tarrice, Co C, hand and hip severely; Geo Sherwood, do, through the body, severely; Reuben Morrison, do, arm, slightly; Archibald McDonald, do, side, slightly; Wm D Mills, Co E, thigh severely; R R Thistelwood, do, slightly; Horatio B Conners, do; slightly; David N Landers, F, breast slightly; Orramandeo Robinson, do, leg, severely; David Richardson, do, side, severely; Charles Brackett, Co G, neck, slightly; Chas B Hawes, do, arm, severely; Willis Lancaster, do, arm, slightly; Oliver Hawes, slightly; Frank Taggett, Co I, thigh, severely; Harrison Wescott, do, shoulder, severely; Fred Jones, do, breast, severely; Sergt Lewis E Hardy, do, breast, slightly.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The following is the official statement of the National Debt, as it stood on the 31st of September last:

Debt bearing interest $923,085,941; intercst, $54,668,445; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $564,885,874; interest $27,170,197, debt on which interest has ceased, $3,569,700; debt bearing no interest $467,944,929—making the amount outstanding, $1,955,973,716, and the interest, both in coin and currency, $1,778,643.

☞A correspondent of the Portland *Courier*, writing from City Point, Va., under date of 2d inst., forwards the list of names given below of casualties in the 31st and 32d Maine regiments:

L O Merriam, Serg Major, 31st, in breast; Serg W H H Stackpole, Co A, 31st, in hand; privates Geo Hodgkins, Co D; William Campbell, Co K, foot; William Brackett, Co D, leg; John G Buel, Co H; Moses Colemy, Co K, leg amputated; Nemiah Knold, Co E, shoulder; Color Serg Wm H Emery, Co G, 32d, leg; Corp Edwin Haskell, Co G, leg; J T Tarbox, Co D, 32d, heel.

☞A patent has been issued to John Gross of Lewiston, for improved parlor cooking stove.

THE BATTLE AT PEEBLES' FARM. Peebles' Farm which is situated about five miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from the Danville railroad, is so called after the proprietor of the estate, upon which is a deserted mansion, and was the scene of one of the most gallant charges made by our troops upon a rebel redoubt and line of earthworks, which the present war has ever recorded. It was made by Gen. Griffin's division of the 5th army corps—and Gen. Warren, in speaking of the noble conduct of our soldiers in the evening after the battle took place, said—"a more magnificent charge was never made by any troops in any war." The 20th Maine regiment was engaged in this action—the casualties in which will be found in another place. The battle was fought Sept. 30th, and the correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives this account of the affair:

"At nine A. M. the first and second divisions of the corps, Col. Hoffman's brigade of the third division, and several batteries, took up their line of march. The other troops of Gen. Crawford's division and most of the corps batteries, together with a division of the Ninth Corps, remained to hold the work and forts at our old position, the latter troops, as well as the batteries, being under Gen. Crawford's command. The road was winding, but in splendid condition for the movement of infantry and artillery. It ran through a section of country more uneven than we have been occupying. In the outset our outer line of intrenchments and abattis and picket posts were traversed. Beyond this the country was new to our troops. Here it was necessary to proceed with more caution. Arriving at the edge of a piece of woods, fronting which was an open space, beyond Peebles' house was seen a redoubt and

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

At daylight Saturday the enemy again made an assault, having, however, a very small force, showing that they had sent large reinforcements to their left to meet Butler.

Rain set in and soon made it impossible for either army to make a decisive movement. A little after 8 o'clock the rebels made another light attack upon Ayers' front, and accomplishing nothing again fell back. Toward noon they determined to pierce our line somewhere and suddenly struck out to the left of the Weldon road, but they contented themselves with quietly establishing their old line.

The *Herald's* correspondent says of the cavalry fight on the left of the army on Saturday, the rebels were led by Hampton, Butler W. H. Lee, Dearing and Young, each with a Brigade. They thought to secure an easy victory. They succeeded in driving our small force, which was under Gen Davies, from two of our slight defenses, and dismounting three Brigades attempted to dislodge us from a third. Our force consisted of the 1st New Jersey, 1st Massachusetts, 6th Ohio, 10th New York, and a battalion of the 1st Pennsylvania with 4 guns. The fight was terrific.

Time and again the rebels charged up to within a few feet of the line, and were hurled back with a deadly shower of bullets. They then attempted a flank movement, at the same time charging the breastworks, but they met with such a reception that they were glad to retire. Their loss was heavy. As soon as it was discovered that the rebels were falling back our men climbed their breastworks, and, with a cheer, charged the retreating rebels. Our loss was slight.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent says it is reported that our cavalry re-took 600 prisoners captured by the rebels in the fight near Poplar Church.

Federal Victory in East Tennessee---Rebel Salt Works Destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3. The following has been received:

To Gen. Schofield.

"CARR'S STATION, Oct. 1. We arrived here about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and found the enemy, under Gen. Vaughan, strongly intrenched on both sides of the river. After heavy cannonading and skirmishing all the afternoon and until noon to-day, the enemy were driven out of his forts, and fled toward Zollicoffer. I will burn the bridges and destroy the railroad from this point, and prevent the resources of East Tennessee from being used in suppost of the rebellion. Our artillery fired upward of two hundred rounds.

(Signed) A. C. GILLEN."

Gen. Schofield also received information that Gen. Burbridge had captured the salt works near Abington, Va., with little resistance.

Sheridan's Campaign.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5. The *Tribune's* Martinsburg despatch of the 4th says: On Saturday morning Gen. Sheridan's infantry were at Harrisonburg, and the cavalry were east of the Blue Ridge reconnoittering Charlottesville. The report of disaster to our cavalry is untrue; on the contrary they had a victory, capturing one hundred prisoners and driving the rebels through Swift Head Gap which they had fortified. Rock Fish and Brown's Gap are strongly fortified by the rebels and defended by a considerable force; but if they attempt to stand they can be flanked on both sides.

Many refugees, some rebel soldiers and a large number of negroes arrive here daily.

From Petersburg---Rebel Atrocities to our wounded.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 4. The utmost quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg since Sunday. In passing over the ground where the 2d division, 9th corps, met with a reverse Saturday, our dead were found entirely stripped of their clothing. Two or three bodies were horribly mutilated. Several men had evidently been murdered after they were wounded.

Destruction of Property in Missouri by Guerrillas---Position and Movements of the Rebel Capital.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4. A train which left Hannibal yesterday morning for the West run off the track, seventeen miles from Palmyra, and was soon after visited by a band of guerrillas, who searched the train for soldiers, seized the Express safe containing about $20,000, took three revolvers from the passengers and compelled one of the employees to fire the cars. A freight train, which arrived soon after the accident, was also burned. Three soldiers were on the cars, but through the aid of the passengers, managed to change their uniforms for civilians' dresses and escaped.

The rebel army is between the Pacific and Southwest Branch Railroad with a train of 200 wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla. The Pacific road is materially damaged, but the Southwest Branch is almost entirely in the hands of the rebels, and the Depots at St. Clair, Sullivan, Harrison and Cuba, and the bridges across the Merrimac have been burned. Nearly all the goods in Franklin have been taken by the rebels and many private houses plundered. Norton and Arcadela were completely gutted. Irondale was sacked after Price's Chief of Staff and other officers had assured the citizens that private property would be respected.

Statement of a Rebel Deserter---Doleful Times in the Rebel Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6. The *Inquirer* has the following special despatch from Washington:

"I learn from a rebel sergeant who left Col. Stone's Brigade a week since, that Lee acknowledged his position to be critical. He has fortified Danville, at all points, and recently had prepared temporary defences in the route thither, and has taken a number of heavy guns from Richmond to Danville. Supplies in Richmond have entirely given out. Great difficulty is experienced in furnishing the rebel army even with corn meal rations. Jeff Davis and his Cabinet have left Richmond for South Carolina. All the the newspapers (except the *Whig*) are being removed from Richmond, and it is well known that the government archives, etc., have been removed to Danville, which is Lee's base of supplies.

From Tennessee---Rebel assault on our position at Altoona repulsed---Great Presbet in Georgia and Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, 6th. At 5 A. M. yesterday the enemy attacked Altoona with artillery and infantry. The position of Gen. Smith's corps. The fight continued at intervals during the latter part of the day and every move of the enemy was handsomely repulsed with severe loss to the rebels. In the evening the rebels retreated toward Dalton and Dallas, leaving their dead and 400 to 600 wounded in our hands.

Our loss was about 300 killed and wounded and missing. Gen. Corse is reported wounded. This is the first fair day after a rain of ten days duration. All the streams are overflowing and have washed away the bridges at Ringgold Resaca and Chattahoochie.

A party of 15 guerrillas having secreted themselves near Coal Bank at Kelley's Ferry, where the steamer Resaca loaded for coal, fired upon her and set her on fire. The crew scuttled her saved her hull and the machinery with which she was loaded.

Activity on Gen. Butler's Front---Ewell in Command at Richmond.

NEW YORK, 7th. The *Herald's* correspondent with our cavalry on the left of our line at Petersburg, says we hold our ground since whipping Hampton a few days since and are ready to renew the battle at any time.

Richmond papers of the 3d inst., acknowledge the loss of Gen. Demoran. The pickets are now only 50 yards apart, with the general understanding that there is to be no firing on each other.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Gen. Butler's Headquarters notices great activity at Bermuda Hundred in forwarding supplies to the advanced line.

NEW YORK, 7th. Rebel Gen. Ewell is said to be in command of the defences of Richmond.

Lee has gone back to Petersburg. The Richmond papers acknowledge the steady advance of the Union armies on both sides of the James River.

From Missouri---Gen. Ewing's retreat from Pilot Knob.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6. Gen. Ewing and several officers of his command reached here last night, having marched from Pilot Knob was unmolested until about twenty miles from Harrison's Station, when the rebels attacked him in force, but were driven back by artillery with loss. Two other attacks were made, both of which were repulsed. On arriving at Harrison's station, on Wednesday night, he erected some slight breastwords, planted cannon and fought the enemy constantly until Saturday afternoon, when Col. Beveridge, with 600 of the 17th Illinois cavalry, arrived from Illinois, and the rebels fell back. Early on Sunday morning the command started for Rolla, which point they reached the same evening with 700 men and all the artillery. The total loss of the command from the beginning of the siege of Pilot Knob, is about 300, mostly prisoners.

Rebel Raid in Sherman's Rear.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 6. At 5 A. M., yesterday the enemy attacked Altoona with artillery and infantry. The position was occupied by a portion of Gen. Smith's corps. The fight continued at intervals during the latter part of the day, and every move of the enemy was handsomely repulsed, with some loss to the rebels. In the evening the rebels retreated towards Dalton and Dallas, leaving their dead and four hundred to six hundred wounded in our hands. Our loss was about six hundred killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Corse is reported wounded.

News from Sherman---Official Despatch from Sec'y Stanton regarding the Rebel defeat at Big Shanty.

To Major Gen. Dix:

On the 4th of October the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were closely followed by Sherman. On the 6th a severe engagement was fought by our forces under General John E. Smith, and the rebel force, under Gen. French, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. The details are given in the following despatch from Gen. Thomas:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6—11 30 P. M.

To Hon E. M. Stanton:

The following telegram has just been received from Chattanooga:

Gen. Smith, who left here yesterday, 5th inst., telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Altoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead and from 400 to 600 wounded in our hands. Our loss is about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Ringgold railroad bridge was washed away yesterday.

(Signed) S. B. MOORE, A. A. G.

The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Altoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton.

An official dispatch reports as follows:

Telegraph to Altoona was opened to-day. The action yesterday was severe, French attacking with his division, 7000 strong, and suffering heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the nnmber of 1000, while we lost only 300. The fight lasted six hours altogether. From Florence we hear that Morgan has Forrest cornered, has captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all retreat across the river.

A despatch from Gen. Stevenson reports that an officer of Gen. Sheridan's staff has just arrived. Gen. Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains were going on all right, only occasionally interrupted by guerrilla parties—the only rebel force on this road.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

From Gen. Butler's Army---The Rebel Attack on Friday.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR AIKEN'S LANDING, Oct. 7—6:40 P. M. Quite a severe engagement took place this morning between a force of the enemy and our troops on the north side of the James river, in which we suffered considerable loss in men and material, including two batteries of four guns each, beside being driven back from the advanced position gained ten days ago. It will be remembered that our troops crossed the James river at that time and succeeded in driving the enemy from the lower part of Chapin's Bluff, taking several guns and a number of prisoners. An attempt was afterwards made by the rebels to recapture the lost ground, but it failed. Our army at once intrenched itself there, and since that time has considered its position perfectly secure.

About six o'clock this morning a sudden attack was made on this cavalry force from nearly every direction, and although they were completely taken by surprise, it is said they made every effort to hold their ground, but were finally forced to retreat, leaving two batteries without support, the guns of which fell into the enemy's hands. They were the 4th Wisconsin, and battery B of the 1st United States. The latter was commanded by Lieut. Hill, who is said to have fired all his ammunition, and then, finding he could not get his guns off, spiked them. The engagement commenced on the Darbytown road, and was continued on the Newmarket road, near which the right of the 10th corps reached. The assault on this part of the line was so desperate that it also was forced back some distance, but the ground was afterwards recovered with heavy loss to the enemy. This ended the engagement, although picket firing continued all day.

Our loss it not known, but must have been considerable, as some of our cavalry were completely surrounded. Gen. Kautz is said to have been captured, but succeeded in making his escape. The enemy's loss was severe. We took about 700 prisoners, mostly belonging to Longstreet's corps. Some of them are fine looking young men, and present the appearance of having been lately called into the service.

Later from Gen. Butler---Rebel Attack Repulsed---Enemy Driven to the Inner Line of Defences.

Secretary Stanton's dispatch to Gen. Dix, dated Washington, Oct. 8th, gives the following telegrams from Gen. Butler, regarding the enemy's assault upon Gen. Butler's line, and their subsequent defeat, and Gen. Birney's gallant action in driving the rebels to their inner line of defences before Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA, October 7, 1864—6.30 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

At 6 30 A. M., the enemy having moved Field's and Holan's divisions from the left, at Chapin's Farm, moved to our right at Darbytown road, attacked with spirit Kautz's cavalry, in their intrenchments, and drove him back with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery. The enemy suffered very considerable loss in this attack.

The enemy then swept down the entrenchment toward Birney, who, having thrown back his right, waited their approach and repulsed them with very heavy loss to the rebels.

The enemy in the meantime advanced toward Newmarket, but were met by a force at the Signal Tower.

At 3 P. M. I took the offensive, sending Gen. Birney with two divisions up the Darbytown road.

The enemy retreated as he advanced and Gen. Birney has reached and occupies the intrenchments, which the enemy took from Kautz and were fortifying for themselves.

Our loss has been small, not one-eighth of the enemy's. We have about 100 prisoners.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Maj. General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 7—12.20 P. M.

To Major Gen. Rowling:

The following has just been received, signed B. F. Butler, Major General:

HEADQUARTERS 10th ARMY CORPS, 7th—10.15. P. M.

To Major General Butler:

Have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seem to be Fields' and Pickett's division. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be entrenching on the Derby road.

(Signed) D. P. BIRNEY, Major Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 7—10.30 P. M.

Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant:

Gen. Birney has regained Kautz's old position, and holds the enemy in the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road and to connect with General Weitzelhon on the left, near Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburg today. We have much the best of this day's work. A thousand at least of the enemy were killed and wounded, and one hundred prisoners and a bloody repulse.

Gen. Gregg, commanding Field's division, is reported by a lady, who saw the body, as killed.

(Signed) B F. BUTLER, Major General.

News From Sherman's Army.---Successful Skirmishes with the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9. The correspondence from Sheriban's army is down to the 7th inst. The rebels advanced against our cavalry at Bridgewater and Waynesboro' on the 2d, gaining some little advantage, but a counter charge drove them back immediately. They also attacked our pickets near Mount Crawford, but were promptly repulsed. Powell's cavalry division has been sent to occupy Luray Valley to anticipate a flank movement. McNeal, a notorious guerrilla, destroyed the bridge at Edenton and then proceeded toward Mount Jackson, but met a Union force and in the skirmish was mortally wounded, and captured. Mr. Shelby, a correspondent, was captured on the 3d, robbed of everything and paroled. The country between Harrisonburg and Winchester is infested with guerrillas. The escort with the body of Lieut. Meigs and the train with Congressman Kellogg were attacked, but the guerrillas were driven off.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th says: "Early's advance is beyond Mount Crawford, the enemy returning to Harrisonburg. The Yankees are in strong cavalry force at Rappahannock Station and are rebuilding the railroad bridge, and it is intimated that Sheridan intends taking Gordonsville by suddenly withdrawing from Early's front. The rebuilding of the Rappahannock bridge is to furnish communication with the depot of supplies at Alexandria or Manassas."

☞ Among the good things of this world we are compelled to give the preference (in the soap line) to the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap; after having thoroughly tested we do not hesitate to pronounce it the greatest, finest, and the best of any and all soaps in the market; and we are more than anxious that the ladies should test it, and thereby get something that will prove a true and lasting friend for life. Call on your grocer for it, and have no other.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, October 11, 1864.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hodge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and J. G. Adams.]

Flour,	$10 00 to 15 00	Clear Salt Pork,	18 00 to 20 00
Corn Meal,	1 80 to 2 00	Mutton,	8 to 10
Rye Meal,	2 25 to 2 50	Turkeys,	15 to 17
Wheat,	none	Chickens,	15 to 18
Rye,	none	Geese,	10 to 12½
Corn,	1 80 to 1 85	Clover seed,	nominal
Barley,	nominal.	Herdsgrass,	nominal
Beans.	2 25 to 2 75	Red Top,	nominal
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay,	18 00 to 22 00
Potatoes,	60 to 70	Lime,	1 35 to 1 40
Dried Apples,	none	Fleece Wool,	80 to 85
Cooking "	62 to 75	Pulled Wool,	80 to 90
Butter	40 to 43	Sheep Skins	1 25 to 1 75
Cheese,	18 to 22	Hides,	8 to —
Eggs,	25 to 25	Calf Skins,	15 to 18
Lard,	25 to 26	Lamb Skins,	1 25 to 1 75
Veal	8 to 10	Wood, hard,	$8 50 10,25
Round Hog,	$12 to 15 00	Wood, soft,	$3 00 to $9 00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, AND CAMBRIDGE

WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1864.

At Market 2757 cattle, 2100 Beeves, and 657 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old, not suitable for beef.

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 12,00 @ 12,50 ₱ 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 10,00 @ 10,25 ₱ weight of hide, tallow, Third do. 7,00 @ 8,00 and dressed beef. Extra $13,00 @ $13,50; premium, $14,00.

Working Oxen—Sales $90, $100, $125 $250.

Milch Cows—$32 @ $90; extra, $70 @ 90; ordinary, $28 @ 45.

Veal Calves—$—@ $— per head.

Sheep—6 @ 9 ₱ lb on live weight, sheared; lambs $3 50 @ $6.00 each.

Hides—12 @ 12c. *Calf Skins*—28c to 30c ₱ lb, or 2,00 @ 2,75. *Tallow*—14@14½c.

Pelts, sheep—75c @ $1,25; Lambs' $1.50 @ $2,00.

Stores—Wholesale, 10 @ 11c ₱ lb; retail, 12 @ 13c. Fat hogs 12½ live weight.

Seven hundred and seventy-five head of cattle, and four hundred and fifty sheep and lambs are reported from Maine during the week.

REMARKS—There was much less stock arrived at market this week than last, but including the number kept over, there will be about the same for sale. The quality of the cattle continues poor and small generally, and sales dull butchers not anxious to buy more than their immediate wants, many of them having part of last week's purchases hanging on their hands, and anticipating a still greater fall in prices Prices for the best quality about the same—if any change it is favor of buyers; small and thin cattle dull and low, and prices 50c ₱ cwt. lower.

SALES OF EASTERN CATTLE—D. Wells sold one pair to B. F. Stanton, girth 6 feet 3 inches, weight 2500 lbs, 3 years old, for $155; 1 pair girth 6 feet 4 inches, for $140, weight 2400; 1 pair girth 6 feet, weight 2000 lbs for $100. G. Wells sold one pair for $180, girth 6 feet 8 inches, weight 2300 lbs; 1 pair for $245, girth 7 feet, weight 3100 lbs. J. A. Jodkins, 1 pair for $105, girth 6½ feet, weight 2500 lbs, which were very coarse, and one pair girth 6 feet 3 inches, weight 2600 lbs for 120. Shaw & Hosmer sold 1 pair four year old steers, girth 7 feet, weight 3200 lbs for $275; 1 pair 7 year old, girth 6 feet 10 inches, weight 3000 lbs for $220; 1 pair 7 years old, weight 2900 girth 6 feet 10 inches, for $225; 1 pair 4 year old steers for $150, and 1 pair for $140, girth 6 feet, weight 2400 lbs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—6250 at market.

The market for sheep and lambs is dull. Old sheep are selling at from 5 to 5c ₱ lb. Lambs at $5,50 to $5,75, $4, $4,25, $4.75 $5, $5,25@$5,50 ₱ head.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8, 1864.

APPLES. Green ₱ bbl (new crop) $3 50 @ 4 00, Sliced, ₱ lb 12@ 14.

BUTTER, Country ₱ lb 38@40, Choice Table 43@45, Store 33@35.

BEANS. Marrow ₱ bush $3 00@3 25, Pea $3 00@3 25, Blue Pod $2 50 @2 75.

CHEESE. Vermont ₱ lb new 21@22c; New York 22@23.

GRAIN. Rye $2,00@2 10, oats 95@$1,00, South yellow corn, 1,73, corn mixed 1 70 @ 1 72, barley nominal, shorts, per ton $41@$43; fine feed $43@47.

HAY. Hay ₱ ton, pressed $21 @ $23.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 26@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Beef ₱ quarter ₱ lb. 11c@13c; Eggs, 25@26; Potatoes ₱ bbl., 3 50@4 00; Chickens, 25@28; Lamb, 12@14; Turkey, 22@25; Geese, none; Veal, 11@13.

BOSTON MARKET....Oct. 10.

Flour—The market is dull and prices tending down—sales have been at $8,50 @ $8.75 for Western superfine; $9,00@ $9,25 for common extras; $9,50@ $10,25 for medium do; and $10,50 @ $13,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Western mixed, $1,63@1.65.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 93 @ 94c ₱ bushel.

RYE—1,63 ₱ 1,70 bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Oct. 10.

Flour—Super State $7.50@8.25; Round Hoop Ohio, 9.25@ 10.75; Western 7,50@8,65; Southern 10,00@13,75; Canada 7,75@10,75.

Wheat—Chicago spring 1 82; amber Michigan 1,89; red winter Western 1,85@1,88; amber Milwaukie 1,82@1,87.

Corn—Mixed Western 1.46.

Oats—Canada 88 @ 90.

Special Notices.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

WESTHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water" recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise, I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it,—I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours truly,

LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results—having suffered all that a man could suffer and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend every body suffering from any diseases of the Kidneys, to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 9th Ward Police.

New York, Dec. 30, 1861.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Agents, 46 Cliff Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. 3w41

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

The virtues of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER are not confined to the human race. It is used with equal success for horses, either internally or externally. It cures Lameness, Swellings, Sc aches, Old Sores, Cuts and Kicks, Weak Joints, Spavins, Cramps, Colic, Pain in the Limbs Broken Shins, Galls Rheumatism, Pain in the Bowels, &c., &c.

Every owner of a horse, and those who travel with horses, should always have a bottle of PAIN KILLER with them, to use in case of an accident or sudden sickness, as horses are liable to colic or cramps in the stomach from change of water and food. Many fine horses have been sacrificed, whose lives might have been saved by a timely use of this medicine.

DIRECTIONS.

For Colic or Gripes, give a table spoonful of Pain Killer in a pint of warm water and molasses (with a little milk if convenient) rub the belly well with the Pain Killer clear. If not relieved in half an hour, repeat the dose.

For sprains, bruises, swellings of the body or legs, neck strains, rheumatism, stiff joints, lumbs, or neck, contraction of the muscles, swelling of the glands, &c., or any complaint or bruises, rub the part affected several times a day with the Pain Killer, and good results will soon appear.

Scratches and old sores, wash clean with Castile Soap and water, and apply the Pain Killer as often as a day.

2w44

☞ **The Improvement in the Complexion** caused by the use of OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLACOGUE is one of the prominent features of its wonderful action upon the biliary organs. The appearance of the skin denotes with much certainty the condition of the liver; especially if the derangement of this organ has been of long standing. It is a matter of common observation that Western and Southern men carry in their countenances the marks of their residence from the almost universal effect of a bilious climate upon the liver, and through this organ upon the complexion.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers. 1w14

☞ **Epileptic Fits can be Cured!** DR. LOCKROW having become eminently successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases cured of from one to twenty-four years standing. He devotes his attention especially to diseases of the Cerebro-Spinal Axis, or Nervous System and solicits an investigation of his claim to public confidence.

He may be consulted at his private residence, No. 141 West 42d Street, daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday. Address all letters to

DR. V. B. LOCKROW,
Care of P. O. Box 5116. 3m44 New York.

☞ DECIDEDLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, as well as the most useful and economical production of the present day is HOWE & STEVENS' System of *Family Dye Colors*. Yet they are so simple that any one can use them with perfect success. They comprise all the staple Colors, and also the most exquisite Shades, and are put up in neat packages, with full directions for use. Sold by Druggists generally. 1w44

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach *directly* the parts affected and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the *genuine* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from:

E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., New York.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
N. P. WILLIS, New York.
Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
Prof. EDW'D NORTH, Clinton, N. Y.
SURGEONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. 1m43

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y7

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
New York City.

1y33

Married.

At the Parsonage, in Norway, Oct. 3, by Rev. John Gibson Byron Eisbee, of Albany, to Addie H. Knight, of Waterford.

In Medway, Oct. 2, by Rev. E. S. French, Watson W. Avery to Amanda M. Hatherway.

In Waldoboro', Oct. 1, by Reuben Orff, Esq., John M. Sherman to Mrs. Eleanor Genthner.

In Auburn, John W. Bishop of Sangerville, to Sarah L. Townsend.

In Bangor, John Davis to Julia E. O'Donnell.

Died.

In Augusta, Sept. 30, Willie P. Turner, only son of Adaline Peirce, aged 5 years 9 mos.

In Washburn, Aroostook Co., Sept. 25, of diptheria, Lizzie M. only daughter of Almarin and Mary J. Sanders, formerly of New Sharon, aged 17 years 7 months. Mass papers please copy.

In Calais, Oct. 6, Holmes Winslow, aged 60 years, 9 mos., 27 days.

In Wayne, Sept. 19, Lydia, wife of Bradbury Sylvester, Esq. aged 52 years; Sept. 23, Geo. W., son of B. Sylvester, aged 20 years. Morning Star please copy.

In Sidney, Sept. 21, Annie, daughter of Reuben and Harriet Burgess, aged 20 years, 5 mos.

In Hermon, Sept. 1, William Jackson Webber, aged 30 years 1 month.

In Oldtown, Aug. 1, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Melinda F., wife of Henry A. Fowler, aged 26 years 5 months.

In Bradford, Aug. 29, of inflammatory dysentery, George V. McCobb, a member of Co. F, 31st Me. Regt., aged 17 years, 2 mos. 19 days.

In Exeter, Aug. 31, Wendall son of Mark and Julia A. Barker aged 4 mos. 4 days.

At Barracks Hospital, New Orleans, July 26, Geo. C. Hoyt, of Co. B, 21 Me. Cav., formerly of Vassalboro', aged 16 yrs. 5 mos.

WHEELER & HOBSON

Have just opened a very large variety of

CLOAKS

Made up in the best manner, and in the New Styles, which will be sold as low as can be bought anywhere.

ALSO

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS GOODS!

In great variety.

AND

DOMESTICS

AND

SMALL WARES!

HOOP SKIRTS!

Of all the Popular Makes.

4tf

PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP

FOR FEMALES.

A Relief to Woman in her Hour of Trial.

This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon as giving decided relief.

ITS OBJECT IS TO ASSIST NATURE,

NOT THWART IT.

The formula originated with a Physician of high standing and extensive practice.

It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitution.

Inquire for Circular at any druggist's.

GILMAN BROTHERS,

3mis44 100 Milk Street, Boston, Proprietors.

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDES

TO THE

Use of every Musical Instrument.

Perfect Guide for the Violin. 75 cts.
Perfect Guide for the Flute. 75 cts
Perfect Guide for the Guitar. 75 cts.
Perfect Guide for the Piano. 75 cts.
Perfect Guide for the Melodeon. 75 cts.
Perfect Guide for the Accordeon. 75 cts.
Perfect Guide for the Fife. 75 cts.
Perfect Guide for the Clarionet, 75 cts.
Perfect Guide for the Flageolet. 75 cts

A-SO

Flute and Piano Duets. 75 cts.
Violin and Piano Duets. 75 cts.

The instructions in these books are given in a manner adapted to the comprehension of all grades of scholars. The exercises illustrative and enforcing the lessons are not dry and tedious, but sprightly and enlivening, and the selection of music, varying from the simple to the difficult, comprises the most popular melodies of the day. Copies will be mailed post-paid on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
44tf 277 Washington Street, Boston.

FAMILY DYE COLORS!

(Patented Oct. 13th, 1863.)

A SAVING OF EIGHT PER CENT.

Black,	Black for Silk,	Dark Blue,
Light Blue,	French Blue,	Claret Brown,
Light Brown,	Dark Brown,	Snuff Brown,

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel

Cherry,	Crimson,	Dark Drab,
Light Drab,	Fawn Drab,	Light Fawn Drab,
Dark Green,	Light Green,	Magenta.
Royal Purple,	Purple,	Salmon,
Slate,	Solferino,	Violet,
		Orange,
		Pink,
		Scarlet,
		Leather.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring, sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cts. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,
200 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. 6m44

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA.

Quarterly Statement, Oct. 1st, 1864.

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills discounted,	$37,942 08
Current expenses,	274 98
Due from other Banks,	121,634 97
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer U S. to secure circulation,	100,000
U. S. Bonds and Certificates deposited with Treasurer U. S. to secure deposits,	25,000
U. S. Legal Tender notes,	8,372
Specie and Postal Currency,	281 86
	$353,505 89

Liabilities.	
Capital Stock,	$100,000
Circulation,	76,680
Deposits,	99,332 67
Government Deposits,	51,389 81
Due other Banks,	17,000
Discounts,	1,923 11
Exchange,	385 68
Interest,	3,009
Profit and Loss,	3,544 62
	$353,505 89

1w44 W. R. SMITH, Cashier.

AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, at the farm of the late WM. O. GREEN, on Bolton Hill in Augusta, sundry articles of personal property belonging to the estate of said Green, consisting of 2 Horses, 15 Sheep, yearling Devon Bull, 1 Ox Wagon, 1 single Horse Wagon, 1 large Tackle and Fall, several Ox Chains, Stake Chains, Yokes, the grow.h upon 10 acres of land near Worromonogus Pond, and many other articles.

J. W. PATTERSON, Adm'r.
Oct. 8, 1864. 1w*

WANTED.

5000 ACRES LAND WARRANTS

Wanted immediately at highest cash prices. Apply in person or by letter to W. HOBBS, Jr.,
3w44* No. 10 State Street, Boston.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have relinquished to my minor son, CHARLES W. KIMBALL, the remainder of his time. I shall not claim his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting from this date. SAMUEL KIMBALL.

Attest: THOMAS C NOBY'S.
Vienna, Sept. 27, 1864. 3w44*

FREEDOM NOTICE.

I HEREBY relinquish, for valuable consideration to me paid by my minor son, WESTON W. DOW, the remainder of his time till he is one-and-twenty, and I will not pay any of his debts nor claim any of his wages. ALEXANDER DOW.

Witness: JOHN GRUELY.
Palermo, Oct. 6th, 1864. 3w44*

COTTON BAGS.

A large lot, holding from 10 to 500 lbs., including Grain, Seed and Flour Bags, bought before the war, and will be sold at a great bargain, by JOHN McARTHUR.
Augusta, Oct. 4, 1864. 44

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Managers of OAK GROVE SEMINARY will be held at the Institution on the fourth day, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. ELI JONES, Clerk.
7th 10th Mo., 1864. 1w44

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between T. & J. D. COOKSON, merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be adjusted by T. Cookson.

T. COOKSON,
J. D. COOKSON.
South Albion, Aug. 18, 1864. 3w44*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Very pleasantly situated near the centre of West Gardiner, near Nudd's Corner, on the Litchfield road leading from Gardiner and Gardiner to Monmouth Centre; 4 miles from Gardiner and 6 from Hallowell, containing 113 acres in one body, fronting on the road; bounded on the West by a cross road. Cuts from 18 to 20 tons of English hay. 30 acres under good cultivation; 20 more has been and can be used when desired. Land red loam and clayey loam. 15 acres of nice wood, very easy of access. 250 Hemlock trees fit to peel—bark $12 per cord in Gardiner. Upwards of 700 rods of stone wall and 300 rods of board and picket fence all in good repair. Two sheep pastures with water in each. They have pastured 57 sheep and their lambs the present season, most of which has been plowed and reseeded. Four cattle pastures of 25 acres, water in each. One of the best orchards in town, containing nearly 500 trees, mostly grafted; upwards of 20 kinds of grafted fruit. 10 of which is Fall fruit, extra kinds. In 1862 it bore 700 bushels; it has averaged $100 per year for the last ten years. The house is one story, 30x36 feet L 35x16 feet, finished below in a nice and thorough manner. Cellar cemented. Never failing well of water and a cistern holding 20 hh

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

OCTOBER.

The swollen grapes upon the vine
Seem bursting with their purple wine,
And underneath the scattered leaves remind me of the year's decline.

A languor fills these Autumn days,
And mellower shines the sun's soft rays;
Beside the stream the golden reed with listless motion idly sways.

Her silver threads the spider weaves;
Ungarnered stand the yellow sheaves;
And burn like tongues of lurid flame the glowing maple's crimson leaves.

Like ships becalmed the white clouds lie
Along the dim horizon sky,
And flocks of birds that southward roam'on restless wing go sailing by.

Down looking from this wooded steep
I see the sinuous river creep
Past sheltered farms; and far away, cloaked with pale mist, the mountains sleep.

How different seems this painted scene.
Decked like a gorgeous Indian queen,
Than when I viewed it last clothed in the Summer's shining robe of green.

Then had the flags of war not flown,
The charging trumpets had not blown,
Nor out of smiling Peace had then the jarring crash of battle grown.

The winds that kissed the bearded grain
Passed not o'er mangled heaps of slain;
How strangely like the hue of blood is you bright blossom's crimson stain!

The clouds which then from heaven looked down
Saw not the close beleaguered town—
Saw not upon the circling heights the grimy-throated cannon frown.

Nor heard from battle-plains arise,
Uplifted to the shuddering skies,
The ringing shout, the feeble moans, the piercing, anguish-laden cries.

Three times have burned the maple leaves,
Thrice have we bound the ripened sheaves,
And still the blood-red tide of war with restless surging motion heaves.

With even steps come round the years
Despite our smiles or bitter tears;
With Spring the purple violet blows; the yellow leaf with Fall appears.

Our yearning hearts await the day
That yet shall shine with purest ray,
When from our stricken land this troublous cloud of war shall pass away.

Then shall this night of sorrow cease,
And into broadest noon increase,
And guilt and cruel wrong shall fade, and Freedom dawn with lasting peace.

—*Harper's Monthly.*

Our Story-Teller.

IN A NUT SHELL.

"I say, Rose, girls are a nuisance!—aren't they?" said Raymond Dexter, lounging at length among the silken cushions in his sisters boudior one morning. "I wouldn't give that!"—with a snap of his aristocratic fingers—"for the whole crew, so far as I know anything about them!"

"When did you see Victoria last?" questioned Rose, with an expressive lifting of her pretty brows. She was pretty, indeed—a dainty, showy, and pink piece of prettiness.

Her brother Raymond Dexter, was what the ladies called a "love of a man;" effeminately handsome and fastidious, sporting white hands and perfumed locks, yet a full-statured man physically, with a white broad brow that ought to have had intellect under it, and a deep, dark eye that ought to have flashed with the language of an energetic and cultivated vitality. The flash came transiently as his sister spoke; and he said, with some impatience.

"Victoria Field is the greatest nuisance of them all!"

Victoria Field was the name of the latest edition of womanhood that Raymond Dexter had had a grand passion for—a plain, dark woman, without even what Rose called "style." The last woman in the world, one would have thought, for an exquisite like Raymond Dexter to fall in love with. Yet he had deliberately done so foolish as that, as Rose had shrewdly suspected.

Victoria Fields was at the bottom of the astounding opinion he had just expressed concerning "girls."

Rose, however, was far from apprehening the extent of the mischief. She would have opened her languid blue eye to much more than their usual dimensions, if she had known that Miss Field—that plain, dark girl, with no style, and no beauty, and no expectations, so far as anybody knew—had refused to became the wife of her brother Raymond—positively refused. Nay, more, and which rankled in his consciousness still, when he, totally at a loss to understand such perversity toward invincibility like his, asked and politely pressed for a reason for her refusal, instead of telling him, as she had a perfect right to do, that her reasons were no concern of his, she rose and asked him, with that outspokenness which was one of her charms for him, if he expected her to give him her sole and only reason, or—He knew that that pause meant that if she could not give him the true reasons she would not give any; besides, as was natural, he wanted the truth, of course.

She crossed the room then, and took from the window, where it hung, a little crystal flask, and brought it to him, put it in his hand, and stood looking at him with a sweet, grave, half-sad wistfulness.

She had beautiful eyes!

The flask was one of those toys with which some curious people amuse themselves. We have all heard of or seen such, I dare say. An acorn suspended by a thread from the mouth of the flask within had sprouted in that narrow compass and become an oak—an oak truly, but in miniature, dwarfed, and of course could only, its present brilliancy past, drag out a sickly existence, and die at last in such confined quarters.

Holding it so between his hands—awakwardly enough, too, considering that he was Raymond Dexter—Miss Field could hardly help see that her shaft had sped home. "What if I should break the flask?" he said, with a sudden abruptness and brevity surprising to himself.

"I wish you would," she said, eagerly, her hand falling lightly upon his arm. He stole a swift glance at the grave, sweet eyes that were regarding him almost pleadingly, then, with a very vague consciousness of where or what, or who he was, he said good-morning, and left her.

The flask unbroken, still, hung in the airiest place in his room, and he made it a principle not to look toward it when he could possibly help it. What did the girl mean by giving him a "potted acorn," as he called it. If he didn't know what she meant he ought to have asked her—that's all; and, for a man in a state of unconsciousness as to the meaning of the girl he fancied he loved, he had a most singular habit of thrilling and turning scarlet every time he thought of her little hand upon his arm, and her beautiful, wistful eyes upon his face.

In the deep, wide parlors, that night, Rose Dexter entertained her "thousand and one" friends, or something less—a gay crowd, with the surge of music and plumes and perfume among it, and the flash of bright eyes and scintillant diamonds. Dainty little Rose had admirers enough to have turned wiser heads than hers; but the worst of it was, that she was inclined decidedly to a preference among them.

There was a pair of eyes hovering always somewhere within view of her that slowly and reluctantly took in that knowledge, and the graying brows above those eyes knit themselves and frowned anxiously at the consciousness.

Two only of the dangers in the beauty's train did these eyes see. Leeds Entresol and Frank Brandon. Leeds Entresol, tall, dark, magnificent, with a voice deep and vibrant as a smothered cataract, and a jetty wealth of whiskers and moustache. Rose both sought his glance and shrank from it. The other, Frank Brandon, a slight, careless, graceful young fellow, as light as the first was dark—gay, laughing, genial; but with neither laugh nor geniality for any one in the room save pretty, pretty Rose. She blushed often at some things he said to her; but she laughed too, and the blush might have been as much for Entresol as for Brandon, since often the one could not well help hearing what the other said.

Entresol said little, Brandon much, and Brandon was scarcely absent from her side an instant the whole evening, when it was possible to be by her.

Entresol seemed swayed by circumstances near or away, as it chanced; but with his eye losing none of her pretty witcherics, the smiling coquetteries, which she dispensed about her. Perhaps he could hear across the room, or else had singular facility in translating the movement of Rose's tripping lips, for though at the other side of the wide parlor, when, with a furtive glance at him and a low, thrilling laugh, she said something to Brandon about the Black Prince, he made his way at once from the parlors, and deputing his farewell courtesies to a friend, left the house.

Among the throng, but not of them, paced William Dexter, banker and millionaire. It was so rare—his presence in such scenes—even in his own house, that few knew him even, and from those who did he keep mostly aloof. A grave, silent man, watching from under nearly gray brows—watching and commenting with inward discontent.

The two emotions, passions, affections of this man's life had been vested in gold and kindred—the getting the one and lavishing it upon the other.

His life need not been sterile. The one, warmth and wideness and softness, ought to have protected it from the barrenness and hardness that the other gendered. Yet his life was a sterile, barren desert, as a rock in an unfruitful country.

He had slaved, toiled like any bondman, early and late, that he might surround those two, Raymond and Rose, with this and this and this, no matter if it cost its weight in gold, so long as he had it. And the two were as prodigal as might be expected of the value of that of which they had no appreciation beyond the pleasure it purchased.

He had refused them nothing all their lives that it was possible for him to grant them, and the possibility had a wide range. And what was his reward? He was pacing the parlors still when the last guest, Frank Brandon, lingered long, finally departed, with an expressive pressure of little Rose's hand.

William Dexter knew this young man for a scoundrel, notwithstanding his frank face and genial ways, and had forbidden Rose to hold any intercourse with him long enough before this evening.

He had supposed himself obeyed; but this evening's observation had shown him that, far from that being the case, the two were on surprisingly familiar terms.

"Rose."

The girl turned from her light good night to young Brandon with a little nervous start. She had not been conscious of her father's presence all the evening, and she colored some now upon becoming aware of it, and remembering at the same time what he said to her about Frank Brandon.

Mr. Dexter's anger, under constraint all the evening, burst forth now with proportionate violence. Rose shrank palely before it, and at the first lull in the storm escaped to her apartment.

This was not all the evening's happening. In an earlier portion of it Mr. Dexter had overheard a conversation between some of the guests which had stung him with the truth that had long been knocking at the door of his consciousness, but to which he had refused to listen until now. It concerned Raymond; and Raymond entering the room just then from an adjoining one, he turned upon him suddenly with a quotation from it that struck him suddenly white between anger and amazement:

"Raymond Dexter had in him originally the material for a man, but a more conceited, brainless coxcomb than he is I don't know in the whole range of my acquaintance."

Raymond caught his breath fairly. The words expressed so nearly a thought that had been vaguely trying to thread the chambers of his brain ever since Victoria Field's refusal to become his wife. The spark that lurked under the effeminacy leaped suddenly now into flame and died as quickly.

"Whose fault is it, father?" he said low, but bitterly, and left the room abruptly.

William Dexter, pacing those magnificent parlors amidst the unquenched blaze of light that flamed all through them, pondered this question, but found no solution of it.

Whose fault was it? Not his. What could man do more than he had done for his children—for Raymond?

Raymond, pacing his own apartment a while, and finally, with an impatient shrug, throwing himself dressed as he was upon his bed, found no solution for it either.

Waking in the morning, Victoria Field's crystal toy dangled before him, and flashed taunting gleams in his eyes as the sun struck it. With an impatient movement he swept the curtain between him and it. What did the girl mean by telling him she wished he would break the flask? What would become of her young oak if he did that?

A plague upon the cold, strange girl! There were plenty of women—women worth having, too, who would have jumped at the offer she had refused. There was Laura Mason, now, the handsomest woman in New York, and the cleverest. She hadn't any fault to find in him, and he wouldn't have been afraid to wager any sum anybody pleased, that if he had asked her to be his wife she would have said "yes," and "thank you," too. He had half a mind to set up a flirtation with her, just to show Victoria Field how little he was affected by her ambiguities.

A week only had passed, but in the fast life which he had lived, Ramond Dexter had improved it to the extent of becoming or imagining himself desperately in love with Laura Mason.

One morning, in a careless, off-handed manner, very different from that on similar occasion, about ten days before, he asked her the same question he had Victoria Field, and got in substance his "yes thank you."

Coming home, hiding himself in his own room, the first thing he saw was Miss Field's crystal flask, which he forthwith dashed from its bracket ignominiously, saying, grimly, as he surveyed the fragments, "You told me to break it." Then seeming to feel the light, white touch upon his arm, sudden remorse seized him, and carefully gathering up the mutilated remains of the poor "potted acorn," he took them into the conservatory, and dislodging a superb African lily from its vase, deposited his young oak therein.

That night William Dexter coming home late, and tottering under some burden as though the weight of twice his years had suddenly settled upon him, clung to the door-post in the hall and listened to the murmur of voices that came from the drawing-room beyond.

Rose and Raymond were both there. No that was not Raymond,s voice, and suddenly throwing wide the door he entered and stood beside Rose. Rose, with her little hand in Frank Brandon's, and her white eyelids drooping under his ardent gaze, started away from him with a low cry as she saw her father looking so strangely; but Frank Brandon, after an instant's disconcertment, said, with a straightforwardness worthy a good cause, "I have been asking Rose to be my wife, Sir: she will consent if you will."

"Will she?" said the old man strangely. "Well, go away now young man, and if you come back to me to-morrow with the same plea on your lips you may have her and welcome." The morrow came, and before it had passed the name of William Dexter, bankrupt, was being bandied from lip to lip.

It was an utter crash; everything was gone, even to Frank Brandon, who did not so much as send an apology for his non-appearance at the appointed time.

Rose, reeling under it all, but, strangely enough, retaining some portion of her delicate senses, crept after her wretched father into the library just in time to thrust aside, with her frail but frantic hand, the deadly muzzle he was holding to his crazed temples.

And then she staid by him till Raymond came, a very faded, sick little rose, but curiously, with courage enough in her for that, and too much pride to trust a servant with her fear.

Raymond sent her away to her room when he came, but he held her in his arms a moment first. The eyes of the brother and sister met, with a strange, new sympathy, in the hour of trial, and he said, as he let her go, "Never mind, sis." He was thinking of Frank Brandon then.

Watching with the poor old man, to whom an opiate had brought sleep at last, he stole once into the conservatory, twisting in his fingers a note that had come to him at nightfall from Laura Mason.

The young lady repented her grateful affirmative of the day before, and took the first opportunity of informing him to that effect.

Raymond's lips curled; neither this blow nor the other seemed to have crushed him.

He bent a moment over the poor little potted acorn; it really looked like living after all; and Raymond turned away from it with a curious light in his eye.

In the midst of all that chaos of bewilderment and confusion as to what they should do, the old man sat all day with his head fallen upon his bosom, and Rose staid with him, scared and sick, but sensible; and Ramond rushed to and fro like a rudderless ship, eager, brave, but uncertain.

In the midst of all came a letter from a good old country gentleman, brother to William Dexter, offering the best at his command—a home to Rose and her father, and the lease of a small farm to Raymond.

Raymond winced, but he had resolved deliberately to accept the first honorable employment that offered, and really nothing else was to be had.

People knew too well how Raymond Dexter had been reared. Nobody had a good enough opinion of him to have him in their counting-house or sales-room. And so, dandy as he was, or had been, he wrote a grateful, if reluctant acceptance of his uncle's offer.

The three left town quietly, making no adieux; only, Raymond sent by a trusty hand to Victoria Field a small package, which, upon opening, proved to be merely some fragments of broken crystal. But Miss Field smiled tremulously when she saw them, and some tears from her beautiful eyes plashed among the broken bits.

Uncle Tom Dexter, as every one in that region called Raymond's uncle, stared and shook his head discouragingly at sight of his tenant.

Raymond colored and laughed, but succeeded in persuading his uncle "to give him a try."

It was what Uncle Tom called "up-hill work."

City exquisites are not transformed into hard working farmers at a moment's notice. But Raymond had made the one resolve so necessary to success in any undertaking, viz., whatever he did, that he would do with all his might. Amidst all the rough and tumble of this new life, his hitherto dwarfed energies, physical and mental, seemed to shake off fetters.

He stood forth a man, intellectually and physically, a son, a brother, filling the last days of his old father with peace, a guard to his sister, that no Frank Brandon ever again baffled.

In the fullness of the time he brought home to the little farm—now, his own, and something to be proud of, for the very reason that he had made it his own—Victoria.

In the soft purple twilight he led her up the walk his wife, stopping a moment by a young sturdy oak of some three years' growth, and saying, "God helping me, dear, I mean to grow with it." And so he has.

Rose is married to a man worth a thousand like Frank Randon. I am not at all sure that the "crash" did not benefit her as much as Raymond.

Miscellaneous.

THE LAY PREACHER.

Am I therefore your enemy because I tell you the truth?—PAUL.

Perhaps there is no rarer virtue than that meekness of character, that degree of self-knowledge, that enables its possessor to listen without bitterness to merited reproof. There is a disposition in most persons to resent such liberty, to dull the sharp edge of truth by retaliating upon the reprover, thus showing the utter want of a spirit of Christian candor. How few parents receive gratefully an admonition concerning a wayward child, when perhaps this admonition is the very light they need to clear the mist of their blinded partially.

Few are the friends who venture to speak together of their mutual faults, for fear that friendship would be wounded beyond the possibility of healing. What man dare take his neighbor by the hand, and with earnest, loving words, entreat him to stop in his career that must end in ruin. He sees him reach forth his hand to grasp the cup that is blasting reputation and shortening life, yet his lips are not brave to utter, "the sting of the serpent is in those sparkling depths." He knows that the gaming-table and other gates of hell yawn at the deluded victim's feet, but he has not courage even to grasp his arm and point to the dread abyss which gapes to receive him.

This weakness acts and re-acts upon character. If all were strong to bear the truth, all would be strong to utter it. It is the fear of alienating friendship, of severing old ties, that makes most men moral cowards. They would sooner face the cannon's mouth than stand up boldly and say what might, if kindly and judiciously administered, save a soul from ruin.

Now, if improvement is, as it ought to be, the aim of life, let each one cultivate within himself that spirit of candor and meekness that shall invite friends to warn of danger, to counsel in perplexity, to reveal the heart to itself by a few kindly words, whose truth are their passport to welcome acceptance.

Advice thoughtfully given and carefully considered is an important aid in spiritual progress. Human nature is so blinded by self-love and the habitual neglect of self-examination, that a ray of light sent inward, from whatever source, should be welcomed as a gracious presence, and the darker the spot upon which it falls, the more precious the privilege of its acceptance.

Long indulgence in an evil habit leads to apathy and blindness, as they testify to all others, if not to themselves, who have long indulged in unrepenting sin; and this is the most solemn warning of experience. Can there be a sight more mournful upon earth than that of a man so fallen that he sees not his own degradation, while others pass him by with hopeless pity or a heartless sneer?

It may be that a few honest, gentle words, at the outset of the sinner's mad career, would have turned his feet from the rerilous paths, and saved him and those to whom he was precious from the whelming tide of shame and sorrow; but there was none to speak those saving words, and so he dies.

He must himself be imbued with the true spirit of Christian gentleness and forbearance who can take upon himself the delicate office of censor; and must be more than willing, even grateful, to receive rebuke, reproof and warning. To render such candor useful, its purport must be subject for careful reflection and strict application, and more strictly than others are judged, must the test be applied to life and conscience.

To give and to receive are alike the Christian's duty, and both with self-distrust and perfect reliance upon the Father's aid; but especially is it enjoined that all malice, envy and unkindness be put away from the heart, and the lesser weeds that grow there will be visible to the gleaner till the whole garden gives birth alone to flowers that never die. The soil and the good seed are there; shall the produce gladden earth and heaven, or shall noisome growth choke out the better root and poison all within and without the immortal being?

The friend may point out the spreading plague-spot and unfold consequences, but the work is for the individual soul. After all the aids that can be rendered, alone, save the Divine Presence, the soul must labor for salvation; and is not the peace and hope salvation brings worth all the self-denial, the struggle it costs?

God, in his mercy, aid all to believe that not an enemy but a friend tells the truth, even when it has an unwelcome sound; and by truth alone is man sanctified and rendered in an humble degree worthy of the glory prepared for those who have conquered in the strife with sin.

H. J. L.

MARRIED BELLES.

Noble wives, who properly appreciatie the responsibility of their position, should sternly rebuke and frown down the disgraceful idea, which seems to be gaining ground and favor in our cities, that married women may, with impunity, seek attention and admiration abroad. Married belles and married beaux are not harmless, nor should they be tolerated in really good society. Women who so far forget their duties to their homes and husbands, and the respect due to public opinion, as to habitually seek for happiness in the mad whirl of so-called fashionable life, ignoring household obligations, should be driven from well-bred, refined circles, to hide their degredation at the fireside they have disgraced.

That wives should constantly endeavor to cultivate social graces, and render themselves as fascinating as possible, I hold to be their sacred duty; but beauty should be preserved, and accomplishments perfected to bind their husbands hearts more closely, to make their homes attractive, instead of being constantly paraded before the world for the unholy purpose of securing the adulation of other gentlemen.

I do not desire to see married women recluses; on the contrary, I believe that society has imperative claims upon them, which should be promptly met and faithfully and gracefully discharged. But those degraded wives who are never seen with their husbands when they can avoid it—who are never happy unless riding or walking with strangers, or receiving their attentions at theaters, concerts or parties—are a disgrace to the nation, which they are gradually dsmoralizing and corrupting. From the influence of these few deluded, weak libels on our sex, may God preserve our age and country.

Statesmen are framed up around the mother's arm-chair, and she can imbue the boy with lofty sentiments, and inspire him with aims which, years hence, shall lead him in congressional halls to adhere to principles, to advance the truth—though thereby votes for the next election fall away like stricken leaves in autumn. What time has the married belle for this holy hearthstone mission? The conscientious, devoted, and patriotic Christian women of a nation are the safeguards of its liberties and purity.—*Miss Evan's Macaria.*

FACTS CONCERNING IVORY.

England consumes 1,000,000 hounds of ivory annually, or the products of 3,333 elephants. About 4,000 men are annually killed in the elephant hunts. A tusk weighing 70 lbs. is considered a first-clast one. A short time ago an American firm cut up a tusk which was not less than 9 feet in length and 9 inches in diameter, and weighed 800 lbs. In 1851 the same house sent over to the London Exhibition the largest piece of ivory ever seen; it was 11 feet in length and 1 foot broad. The dearest ivory is that which is used for billiard balls. Since the conquest of Algeria by France, the ivory trade has considerably increased in the North of Africa. The hippopotamus also yields ivory, which is much harder and less elastic than that of the elephant, besides being of small dimensions.

"Madame, a great many persons were disturbed at the concert last night by the crying of your baby." "Well, I do wonder that such people will go to concert!"

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Benjamin Franklin attributed his success as a public man, not to his talents or his powers of speaking—for these were but moderate—but to his known integrity of character. "Hence it was that I had so much weight with my fellow citizens. I was but a bad speaker, subject to much hesitation in my choice of words, hardly correct in language, yet I generally carried my point."

Character creates confidence in men in high stations as well as in humble life. It is said of the first Emperor Alexander of Russia, that his personal character was equivalent to a constitution. During the wars of the Fronde, Montaigne was the only man among the French gentry who kept his castle gate unbared; it is said of him that his personal character was worth more to him than a regiment of horse.

That character is power, is true in a much higher sense than that knowledge is power. Mind without heart, intelligence without conduct, cleverness without goodness, are powers in their way, but they may be powers only for mischief. We may be instructed or amused by them; but it is sometimes as difficult to admire them as it would be to admire the dexterity of a pickpocket, or the horsemanship of a highwayman. Truthfulness, integrity and goodness—qualities that hang not on any man's breath—form the essence of manly character, or, as one of the old writers has it, "that inbred loyalty unto Virtue that can serve her without a livery." When Stephen of Colona, fell into the hands of base assailants, and they asked him in derision "Where now is your fortress?" "Here," was his bold reply, placing his hand upon his heart. It is in misfortune that the character of the upright man shines forth with the greatest lustre; and when all else fails, he takes a stand upon his integrity and courage.

Virtue is a power for good in itself. On the other hand knowledge is power for good only as it is allied to virtue. Unsatisfied knowledge is often a dangerous instrumentality, while unfettered virtue is a tower of strength to society. A character in its nearest perfection, combines the two,—virtue—religion—and knowledge. These form the safeguard of a nation, and are objects of the highest importance in the State.

Young men should early lay the foundations of a good character—lay them down in integrity and truth— so deep that the storms of life shall not prevail to overthrow them. Thus shall they find favor in the eyes of their fellow men.

FIRST TURNPIKE IN ENGLAND.

Exactly five hundred years have elapsed since a hermit, weary of the labor of having nothing to do, and tirred of sitting the dull day through, by the side of the stone which supported the sundial in front of St. Anthony's Chapel, on Highgate-hill—that stone which subsequently became known as Whittington's—resolved to mend the ways between the summit of the hill and the low part of the vale ending in Islington. This hermit was a man of some means, and he devoted them in bringing gravel from the top of the hill and laying it all along the unclean track which then, as now, bore the name of "Hollow Way." By digging out gravel he gave a pond to the folk on the hill, where it was greatly needed; and he contributed cleanliness and security to the vale where neither had hitherto been known.

Travelers blessed the hermit who had turned constructor of highways; the pilgrim of St. Anthony's found their access to the shrine of the saint made easy and pleasant by him; and as for the beneficent hermit himself, his only regret was that in accomplishing this meritorious act for the good of his fellow men, he had entirely exhausted all his fortune. The king however, came to the rescue. He set up a toll-bar, and published a decree addressed to "our well-beloved William Phelippe, the hermit," that he and the public might know wherefore.

The king declared that he highly appreciated the motive which had induced the hermit to benefit "our people passing through the highway between Highgate and Smethfield, in many places notoriously miry and deep." And in order that the new way might be maintained and kept in repair, the king licensed the hermit to take toll, and keep the road in order, and himself in comfort and dignity. This was the first road-bar erected in England, and William Phelippe, the hermit, was the father of the race of turnpike keepers.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A BURIAL SCENE

Three miles to the right, where it had become necessary that Warren should stretch his decimated corps over a long line and hold it at all hazards, over 40 solid shot and unexploded shells were picked up within a radius of 100 yards extended from a certain oak tree. Beneath that tree Warren had his headquarters during two field days, because that particular locality commanded the best view of the battle line, and was easiest of access to division and brigade commanders.

When I saw them they were piled up, and two men were making an excavation close by—a little too short for a grave, a little too square cut for a rifle pit.

It proved, no injuiry, that arrangements were making for decent and safe interment of the innocent-looking but ugly-meant and ugly-meaning things. They were taken up tenderly and handled with care, not because they were fashioned so slenderly, though some were eight inches in length by two and a half in diameter, nor because they were young and fair, for nothing was known as to their age, and they were not fair, but because they were precussion shells, and might resent harsh treatment. Altogether, it was a jolly funeral. Gen. Warren looked down into the grave and smiled, as an unrelenting man might smile upon the tomb of a mortal foe, Your humble servant assisted as pall-bearer. Several drums were heard, and several funeral notes—bugle notes, halting a battery that was going into position hard by. Several soldiers discharged their rebel shots toward the grave where the "varmints" were buried. We buried them brightly at hight of noon, the sod with a shovel turning, and then sat down to a merry dinner. We thought as we narrowed their lowly beds and scooped out the dirty hole, that the foe and the stranger would tread over their heads—and prehaps get blown sky-high.—*Army Letter.*

INDIAN JUSTICE.

Many years ago, when a gentleman from the central part of New Hampshire was in the Pequawket country, attending to his property near the village of Fryeburg, a company of Indians from the Penobscot tribe came there for a temporary abode, and pitched their tents on an elevation near Saco river. In passing to his lands he noticed a squaw kneeling to pick strawberries, and creeping to different parts of the patch that furnished the fruit. Her attitude struck him as singular; but he concluded she took that posture as most convenient for the purpose.

On his return she had disappeared, and he supposed had gone to sell the berries.—But as he approached the settlement, he observed the unusual sight of an Indian carrying a squaw on his back. A nearer view showed him the person whom he saw in the strawberry field. After having witnessed the occurrence several times, on inquiry of the Indians as to the cause of this action, one replied: "He bad Indian. He drink much 'occapee.' He drunk, and Cheepie (devil) get in him. Then he put squaws feet in fire. They burn off." As he looked he saw they were crippled and useless. The tribe resented the cruelty, and its council were about to decide on his immediate execution. But one of the elder and wiser of the number interposed his opinion, and gave this advice: "No shoot; make him live as long as squaw live; make him carry squaw, when she want walk; when squaw die, then shoot."

The decision was in accordance with this counsel, and thus secured to the injured woman perpetual kind treatment from her husband. The fact of his own death as soon as she died, made him careful to preserve her health and life; and the punishment of her as his constant burden, as well as the compelled attention to her welfare, formed a striking example of the retubutive shrewdness of "Indian Justice."

THE WRONG HOUSE.—"Madame," said a polite traveller to a testy old landlady, "If I see proper to help myself to this milk is there any impropriety in it?" "I do not know what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything nasty in that milk, I'll give you to understand you've struck the wrong house. There ain't the first hair in it, for as soon as Dorothy Ann told me that the cat was drowned in the milk, I went right straight and strained it over."

POMPEY'S LETTER. "Massa," said the black steward to his captain, as they fell in with a home bound vessel, "I wish you would write a few lines for me to de ole woman, 'cause I can't write." The good natured skipper complied, and wrote all that Pompey dictated. As the captain was about to seal up the letter, Pompey reminded him that he had omitted to say: "Please 'scuse de bad writen an' spellin."

VERY PROBABLE. "Do you suppose you can do the landlord in the 'Lady of Lyons?'" said a manager to a seedy actor in quest of an engagement. "I should think I might," was the reply; "I have *done* a great many landlords!"

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The PETITION of ROBERT HANLY, Administrator on the estate of Jethro Sprague, late of Pittston, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two thousand dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Pittston, and described as follows, viz: The homestead farm of the deceased, also a lot of land in Whitefield, Lincoln county, adjoining said homestead That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that advantageous offers has been made to him for said real estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offers, and sell said real estate to the persons making the same, or to any other person, for not less than $1,325 in the whole. ROBERT HANLY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* H. K. BAKER. *Judge.* 43*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE PETITION OF HIRAM PALMER, Guardian of Nancy Sprague, of Pittston, in the County of Kennebec, insane, respectfully represents that the said ward is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Pittston, and described as follows: Her right of dower in the homestead farm of her deceased husband, Jethro Sprague, and in an undivided half of the adjoining lot, situate in Whitefield, Lincoln County. That it would be for the benefit of said ward that said estate should be sold, and the proceeds placed at interest. Said Guardian therefore prays that he may be empowered agreeably to law to sell the same at private sale, or at public auction, or such part thereof as the Court may deem expedient.

HIRAM PALMER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of Josiah W. Williams, minor heir of Miles Williams, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said ward in a certain parcel of land, situate in Mount Vernon, the same conveyed to said Miles Williams by Moses Taylor. That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, by Maine Female College and Wesleyan Seminary, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer. MIRAM WHITTIER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Guardian of James F. Pillsbury, minor, of the city and State of New York, respectfully represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, situate in the County of Kennebec, in the State of Maine, viz:—a house and lot of land in Augusta, the same conveyed to said minor by Charles Whitehouse. That an advantageous offer of three hundred and twenty-five dollars has been made for the same, by Hannah Davis, of Augusta, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer. FRANKLIN PILLSBURY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

ATTEST: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of LEONARD J. GRANT, late of Winslow, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K BAKER. *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September*, 1864.

THOMAS ELDRED, Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin S Leighton, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased having presented his account of administration of the estate, of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September*, 1864.

ALMEDA GREEN, widow of William O. Green, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September*, 1864.

HARRIET SLOMAN, widow of John A. Sloman late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September*, 1864.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Guardian of Asenath E. Marston, of Readfield, in said County, minor, has presented his first account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any why the same should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September*, 1864.

FRANCIS FULLER Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Briggs, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in, the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September*, 1864.

ABIGAIL J. WILLIAMS, Executrix of the last will and testament of Miles Williams, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of September*, 1864.

GEORGE W. STANLEY, Administrator on the Estate of Stephen Patten, Jr., late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his private claims against said estate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court